

Thatcher cites poll support for renewal of policy

● Mrs Thatcher's new administration, strengthened by its increased majority, plans a continuation of policies, outlined in the Queen's speech yesterday.
● Trade unions face periodic ballots on holding political funds, as well as ballots on strike action and electing union leaders.
● The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, extending police powers, will reappear amended. Legislation on an independent prosecution body is uncertain.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A new confidence in the Prime Minister's delivery and a grim resignation on the Opposition benches were yesterday apparent when the new Parliament, lopsided with Conservative members, gathered to hear and debate the Queen's speech.

● Divorce reforms would make children's needs a priority, introduce "quick" divorces after one year and end wives' life-long maintenance.
● The Government's drive to sell nationalized industries into private hands will be concentrated on telecommunications, arms factories and oil.
● The oil assets of British Gas will probably raise £500m of the £750m expected from privatization this financial year.

Leading article, page 15

That Bill is expected in the autumn, which will give Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, time to discuss with the unions the Government's other proposal, to ensure that union members have a freer choice about whether to pay the political levy. If the unions are not prepared to liberalize their internal arrangements voluntarily, the Government remain ready to legislate.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Hereditary Dimbleby Herald shuffles the assorted cards

The ceremony was the familiar one the same as we customarily see in the autumn at the state opening of each session. But this was the state opening, not just of a new session, but of a new Parliament.

Hijackers threaten to blow up plane

Rome (AP) - Airport officials refuelled a hijacked Boeing 707 airliner last night after two Lebanese, calling themselves "Black Berets", threatened to blow up the Libyan-chartered aircraft.

Pro-Solidarity demonstration after sermon

Pope denounces 'arrogant power'

From Roger Boyes, Cracow

The Pope, addressing a crowd of close to two million chanting, cheering, restless Poles, yesterday called on "every son and daughter" of Poland to denounce weakness including the "arrogant use of power".



The Queen, in full regalia, on her way to open Parliament (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Rise in mortgage rate annoys Prime Minister

By Lorna Bourke

The Prime Minister is annoyed with the building societies over yesterday's rise in home loan rates from 10 per cent to 11.25 per cent.

She said during the debate on the Queen's speech: "I do not disguise my disappointment, especially as interest rates were reduced in the middle of April, first to 10 per cent and, since the election to 9.5 per cent - only half a per cent above what they were when the present mortgage rates were fixed."

Monthly Repayments Net of Tax Relief on a Home Loan

	Old rate 10%	New rate 11.25%
£10,000	£71.60	£77.40
£15,000	£107.40	£116.10
£20,000	£143.20	£154.80
£25,000	£179.00	£193.50
£30,000	£214.80	£232.20

Mr Herbert Walden, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said: "The increase in the investment rate should increase the inflow of funds into societies, and thus enable lending to continue at a high level."

Union optimistic after talks on FT dispute

Union officials said last night that there appeared to have been a breakthrough in talks to end the three-week strike at the Financial Times and there was optimism that the newspaper would resume publication by the start of next week.

An end of the deadlock in the strike by 270 members of the National Graphical Association came during five hours of talks at the London offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service between NGA officials and senior FT executives.

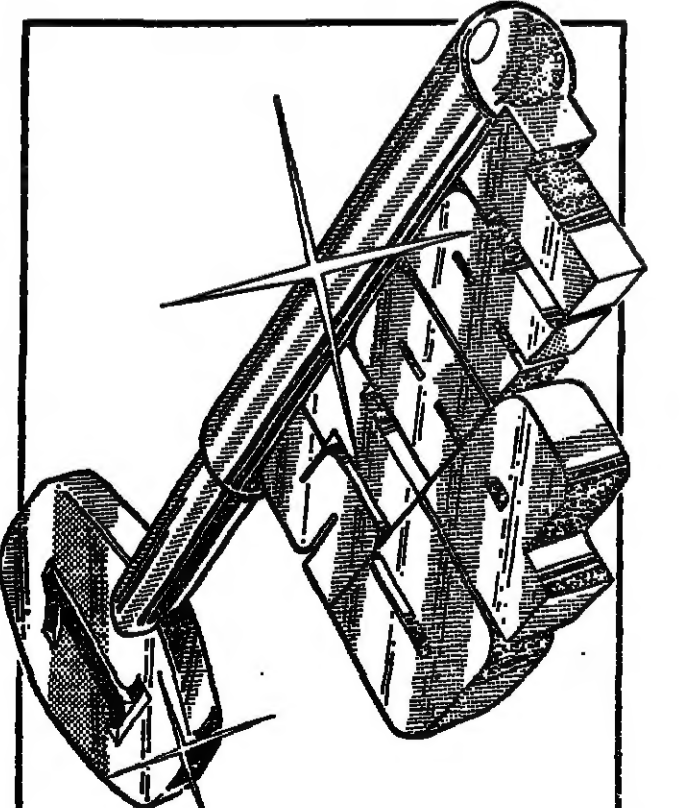
Mr Joe Wade, the NGA general secretary, said, as he left the talks: "We have made pretty good progress. We are fairly optimistic that by the end of the weekend there will be a resumption of publication."

He said there was one sticking point in a proposed framework of negotiations which would span the next six weeks while the newspaper was produced normally and if that blockage could be removed NGA members would be recommended to return to work.

Under the Acas proposals a two-week period of talks between the management and the NGA would be held under the auspices of Acas and try to produce a press room agreement for the union's 24 full- and part-time machine managers.

Mr Wade said that following that agreement there would be a further four week of negotiations, this time involving the other main print union, Sogat 82, which represents machine assistants, with the aim of getting a joint press room agreement.

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

New dimension
The way we see things is about to undergo a dramatic change. The 3-D art of holography will alter many visual images. Spectrum explains how and why.
Girl Friday
What makes a good PA (or what used to be known as a secretary)? Or a good boss, for that matter? Friday Page researches.
Wimbledon
Rex Bellamy and David Miller follow the seeds and the hopefuls.
Special report
On the British market for commercial vehicles.

P&O bid referred by Parkinson

The £300m bid for P&O made by Trafalgar House has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Harrods dispute over houses

Tenants of 31 houses near Harrods in Knightsbridge, London, have condemned the store, saying it sold the leases on their houses without warning.

Nissan wait

Nissan will make a final decision on its proposed £500m British car plant before the end of the year, Mr Takashi Ishihara, the company president, said in Tokyo.

American thaw

While the Soviet Union moves towards confrontation rather than concessions, signs are emerging that the US is seeking a constructive dialogue.

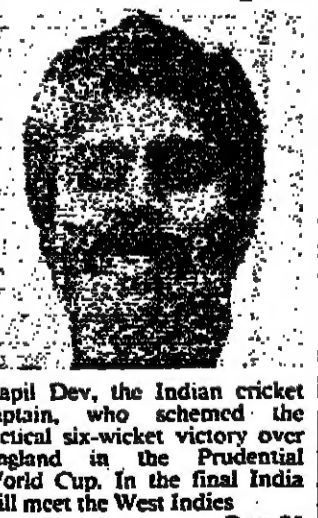
Newsmen killed

Two American journalists were killed by rocket fire near the Honduran border with Nicaragua. The Honduran Foreign Ministry claimed that the firing came from Nicaragua.

Breweries move

Ellerman Lines may be nearer to selling its brewing subsidiaries - Harlepool-based J.W. Cameron and East Anglia's Tollymache Cobbold - separately from its shipping interests.

India's triumph



Kapil Dev, the Indian cricket captain, who schemed the tactical six-wicket victory over England in the Presidential World Cup. In the final India will meet the West Indies.

Meeting again

Billie Jean King, the No 10 seed, aged 39, and Rosemary Casals, 34, who contested a Wimbledon singles semi-final in 1969, are to meet again in this year's third round.

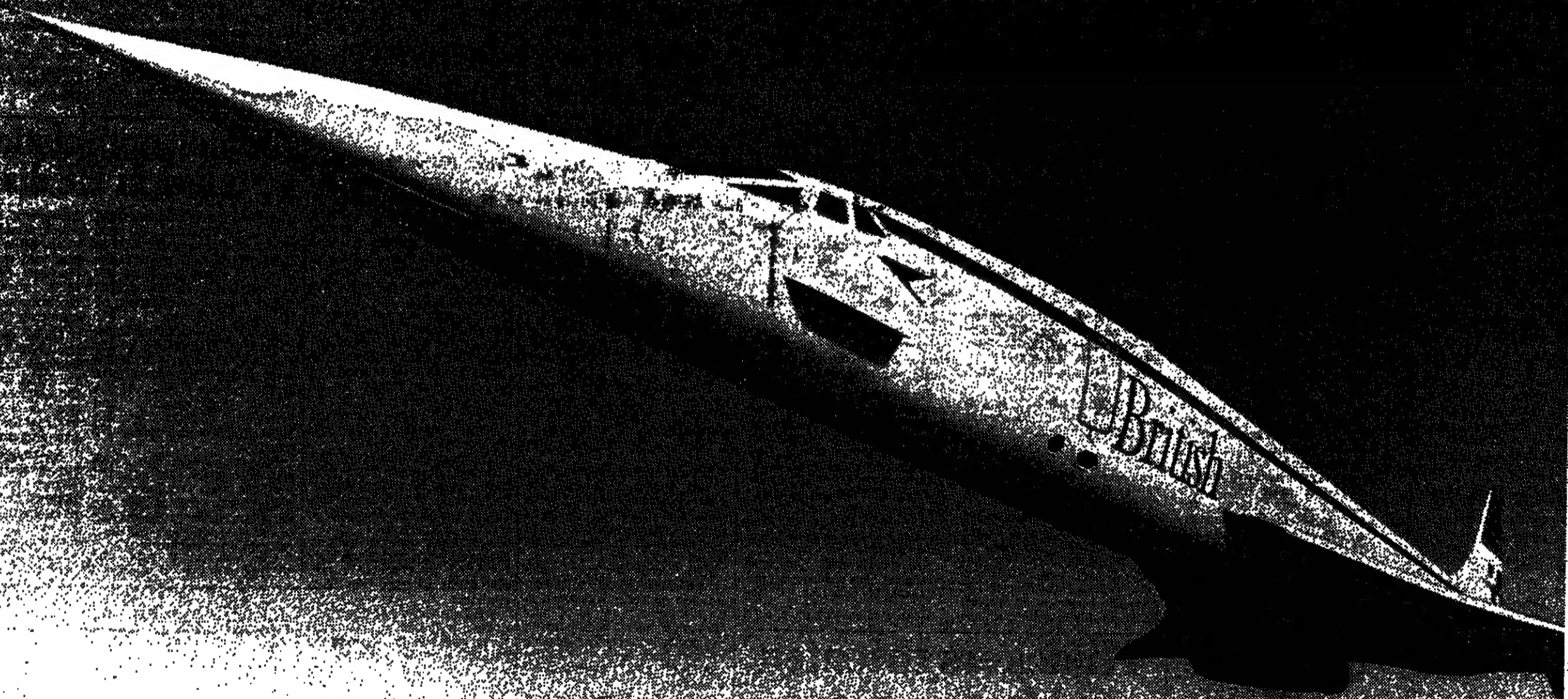
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Letters: On Labour leadership, from Mr Frank Field, MP; building societies, from Mr M. G. Lewis; Iraqi Kurds, from Mr K. Lee.
Leading articles: Queen's speech: Television violence; Israel economy.
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Tough tactics for a fair vote; The BBC's space odyssey; A big question for David Owen; Kinnock losing by a head; General Pinochet's straw fall.
Spectrum: Profile of Lord Harewood.
Books, page 13
Antonia Byatt reviews John Jones's book about Dostoevsky; David Rees on Paul Johnson.
Special report, pages 17-20
Small businesses: A look at the incentives.
Obituary, page 16
Lord Hinton of Bankside

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Tenants attack Harrods over 'dishonourable' sale of their homes

The sale of a London square has provoked a dispute between Harrods and the residents, who say the store sold their homes without warning them.

They accuse Harrods, which owned long leases, of "calculated, dishonourable and anti-social" behaviour. The store, they say, not only failed to disclose the sale, but also blocked a bid that would have enabled them to buy their houses at less than the price at which they are now being offered.

The dispute is over Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, a backwater of 180-year-old houses lying behind Brompton Road, at one end of which Harrods has its transport headquarters.

Earlier this year the freeholders, The Trevor Estate, a family trust, and the store, the head leaseholder, sold the 31 houses for £2,530,000 to London and County Homes, a property company and subsidiary of Standard Securities.

The residents, who include businessmen and bankers, were

furiously. They discovered the sale when they were offered their homes later, at prices considerably above the £80,000 at which they had been individually sold.

They also found, when they protested to the Humphreys family who owned the square, that it was prepared to let them bid, but Harrods vetoed the move.

"We feel we have been sold like cattle with a farm", Mr Algernon Asprey, a member of the Bond Street jewelry family and a leading interior designer said.

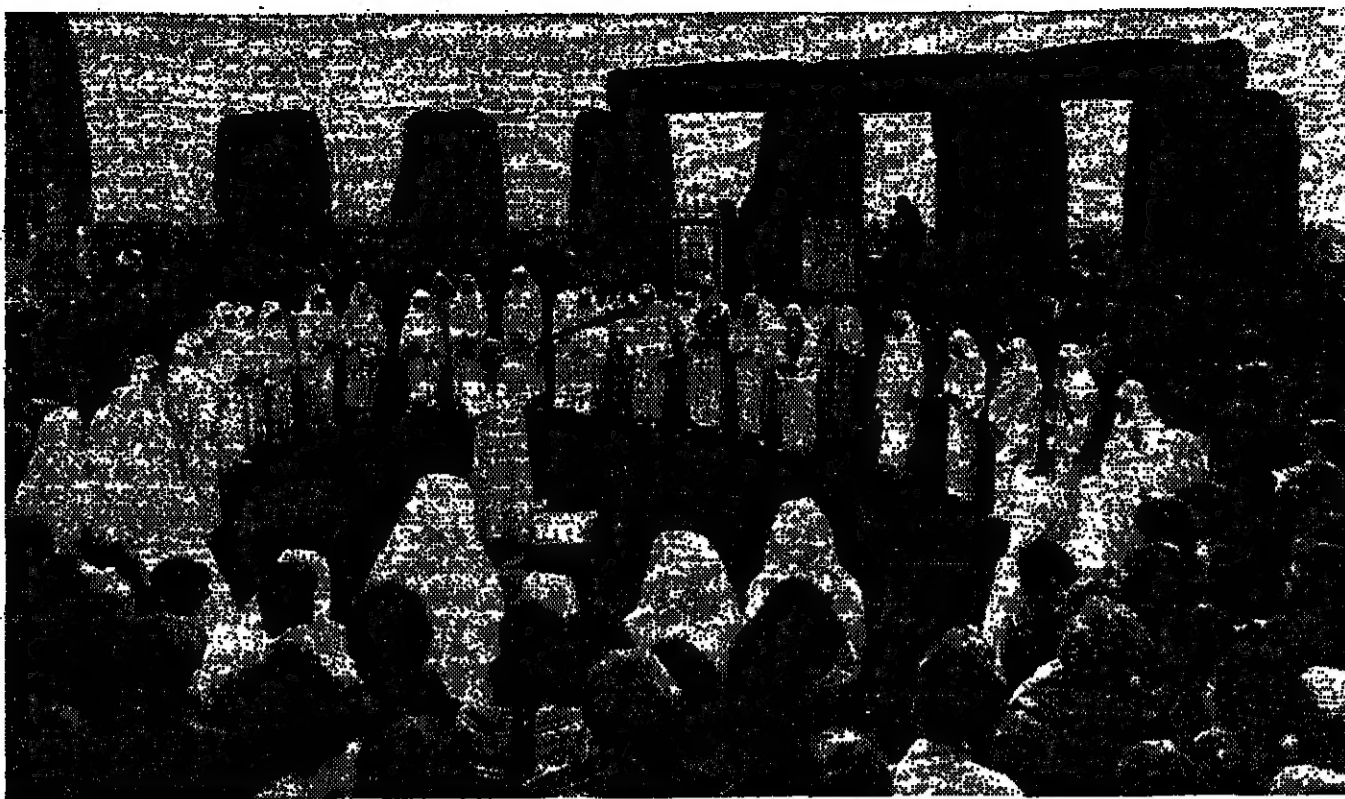
Now they are refusing to buy and have formed a residents' association to fight threatened rent rises from £4,000 a year to about £8,000. Mr Asprey, who has lived in the square for 33 years and is the association's chairman, said: "It is the callousness of the whole thing which appals us. We think Harrods have behaved as very dishonourable landlords."

A letter from the Humphreys'

family's solicitors, Amery, Parkes and Company, of King's Cross, tells the residents that the estate was prepared to let them bid, but Harrods "would not consider such an association". The residents say they could have raised probably £3m to buy the square.

Both Harrods and the House of Fraser, its controlling company, have refused to comment, but in a letter to Mr Lewis Rowe, a banker and one of the residents, Professor Roland Smith, the Fraser chairman, defends the integrity of Harrods' actions. He says: "Nothing which Harrods did in completing its disposal affected or prejudiced any of the legal rights of the individual tenants of the square."

They will still be able to buy, in fact more simply, he suggests. "You will now be able to conduct negotiations with only one party, rather than with the freeholders and the head leaseholders as hitherto."



Summer solstice: Sightseers from the pop festival at Stonehenge watch Druids (above) perform their ceremonies (Photograph: John Manning).

Report calls for end to airline controls

Air travel regulations in Britain except those governing safety should be removed to promote efficiency and fare competition, but "lifeline" routes to remote communities should be protected, three consumer councils have recommended.

In a report published yesterday the National, Scottish and Welsh Consumer Councils say: "There is no reason why all (commercially viable) routes, which would include all the major and minor trunk and many third level routes, should not be freed from regulation."

Miss Margaret Templeman, research director of the Scottish Consumer Council, said that would mean dropping all references to pricing and access in the Civil Aviation Acts 1971 and 1980.

At present, the Civil Aviation Authority regulates domestic air travel by allocating routes, agreeing fares, issuing operating licences, and setting tariffs. The consumer councils say that deregulation in the United

States in 1978 created "a vigorous and viable" airline industry, but it should not serve as a model for Britain. In particular, they recommend continued or increased support for services to places dependent on regular flights.

The councils also recommend that control of take off and landing times should be taken out of the hands of airlines, as it enables large and established airlines to prevent competition. They suggest a "lucky dip" system or an independent committee at each airport to allot times.

Comparison of prices between Britain and the U.S.

Destination	Britain	U.S.
London to Glasgow	349	£58
Los Angeles to London	340	£36
New York to London	191	£20-£30

Freedom of the Air, £2 including postage, is available from the National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London

Channel 4 looks to a bright summer

By Kenneth Gosling

Channel 4, now nearly two-thirds of the way through its first year, yesterday launched its first summer schedules on a note of optimism for increasing audiences.

The summer programme, which begins on July 4, are also aimed at winning friends abroad. A French station will show a selection of some of Channel 4's output for an entire evening on July 14.

Home audiences will see a four-part television adaptation of Piers Paul Read's novel *A Married Man*, with Anthony Hopkins as John Strickland, a rare television adaptation, also in four episodes, of Graham Greene's *The Heart of the Matter*, and an original five-part series by Willy Russell, author of *Educating Rita* entitled *One Summer*. It is about two Liverpool boys.

Documentaries include a study by Kenneth Griffith of Clive of India; three programmes with Jeremy Seabrook examining fundamental questions about the Labour Party; and a series of four featuring C. L. R. James, the octogenarian West Indian who is a Marxist historian and cricket enthusiast. Until Christmas, Wednesday evenings will continue to be dominated by presentations of stage, ballet and opera performances.

Four films by Rainer-Werner Fassbinder, who died last year shortly after completing *Querelle*, will be shown and will include the award-winning *The Marriage of Maria Braun*.

There will also be a 13-part study of the history of gardens; a series with famous daughters talking about their mothers (the daughters being Barbara Windsor, Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, Sheila Hancock, Maureen Lipman, Lynn Seymour and Elizabeth Lutyens); and a three-part series on the art of the monologue, the performers including Alec McCowan, Ronald Lacey, Richard O'Taghan, Julie Walters and Arthur Askey.

Battered boy 'could have been saved'

From Ronald Faux, Liverpool

A child who was battered to death by his father could have been saved if health visitors, probation officers, and social workers who had evidence that he was at risk had told each other what they knew, the former chairman of Liverpool City Council social services committee said yesterday.

Mr Paul Clark called for a government inquiry and said there had been a breakdown in communications between the agencies dealing with the case of Thomas Kneale, aged 19 months, who died in January after he had been punched by his father, Stephen Bates, aged 22, at the family home in Speke, Liverpool.

Bates admitted manslaughter and was jailed for five years on Monday at Liverpool Crown Court.

Mr Clark, who was Liberal chairman of the social services committee at the time, said that liaison between Liverpool social work departments had been improved after the case of Darren Clarke, aged 3, who was tortured by his mother's lover five years ago.

But the case of Thomas Kneale slipped through the net, even though his grandmother and health visitors had reported that he had been injured, and despite a black eye suffered by him in April last year and a broken leg treated in November. Both were dismissed as accidental.

Health visitors, probation officers, and social workers had all been involved in dealing with the family. If all the evidence had been brought together it would have clearly shown the pattern of a child subjected to abuse by the father. There was a period, for example, when the father was in jail. During that time the boy suffered no injuries.

Mr Clark suggested setting up a confidential "hot line" for the public to report suspicions of child abuse.

Liverpool Area Health Authority said that during the court hearing there had been no criticism of the agencies. "If we receive a complaint it will be investigated thoroughly," an official added.

Angler 'died from catch excitement'

An angler died after struggling to land a 16lb salmon, West Mercia police said yesterday.

Mr Frederick Cooke, aged 64, a retired British Steel Corporation research chemist, of Ferndown Road, Ledbury, Hereford and Worcester, collapsed and died on the banks of the river Wye near Hereford after landing the fish. Mr Cooke is believed to have suffered a heart attack.

His son Christopher said yesterday: "It is ironic that this was the first salmon my father had ever caught. Normally he fished for trout and had only just taken out a salmon licence."

I think the excitement and the effort must have been too much for him, but I am sure he died a happy man because he had landed the fish when he collapsed. We are probably going to eat it. I think he would have approved."

Hot tip for the summer

Mr Bill Tanton, the amateur weather forecaster, of Torrington, Devon, yesterday predicted the hottest summer for years, with temperatures in the 90s during the next three months, interrupted by occasional severe thunderstorms.

Mr Tanton a farmer, based his prediction on the influence of the Tropics. He claims that in 20 years of forecasting his predictions have been wrong only 10 times in 80.

Doctor who sold condoms fined

Dr Andrew Rynne of Clane, co Kildare, was fined the maximum £400 at the District Court in Naas yesterday after he admitted selling contraceptive sheaths to a company director patient in defiance of the Irish Republic's family planning laws.

Dr Rynne said he would appeal against the decision and if he could not get the fine reduced he would not pay. "I will go to jail if necessary."

Road decision

The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman) has found no evidence of maladministration in the Department of Transport after complaints over a plan for a dual carriageway through Highclere Park, a Hampshire estate landscaped by Capability Brown.

Counted out

Mr Tom Finnegan, the former National Front official who was Conservative candidate at Stockton South and lost by 103 votes, decided yesterday not to proceed with High Court action for a fresh poll. He had complained about an alleged "Nazi smear".

Judge halts fraud trial that cost £1¼m

After 45 days and a cost of at least £250,000 a case concerning an alleged £2m value-added tax fraud was halted at Southwark Crown Court in London yesterday.

Judge West-Russell discharged the jury "with considerable regret" after a week of submissions by the defence counsel who maintained that some of the evidence given was inadmissible.

He told the jury: "What concerns me is the enormous expense of this trial so far and the fact that you have given unstinted attention for so long."

He added: "An application that the jury should be discharged cannot be made lightly and it was with considerable regret, bearing in mind my duty to the court and the administration of justice, that I have had to accede to that application."

Now I have no alternative but to discharge you."

Last week he ordered counsel to work an extra two and a half hours a day and if necessary the weekend as well until submissions were completed.

The trial is expected to begin with a new jury at the Central Criminal Court later this year. Eight men are accused of conspiring to defraud the Customs and Excise department over VAT claims between November, 1981, and March last year. It is alleged that gold coins worth about £16m were melted into "scrap" on which purchasers paid VAT.

The accused are Charles Wilson, 50, of Clonsilla Road, Clonsilla, Dublin; John James, 47, of Clonsilla Road, Clonsilla, Dublin; Peter Burgess, 46, of Clonsilla Road, Clonsilla, Dublin; Gerald Jones, 50, of Clonsilla Road, Clonsilla, Dublin; John Smith, 45, of Clonsilla Road, Clonsilla, Dublin; Robert Brown, 48, of Clonsilla Road, Clonsilla, Dublin; and Andrew Green, 42, of Clonsilla Road, Clonsilla, Dublin.

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THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ● Divorce reforms envisaged ● Telecom to be sold ● Cable TV body planned

Bills to implement tax cuts and union reform

The Queen, in her speech opening the new session of Parliament, said:

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons.

I look forward with great pleasure to receiving the President of Sri Lanka on a state visit in October and to paying visits to Kenya, Bangladesh and India in November. I also look forward to being present on the occasion of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in New Delhi in November.

My Government are determined to sustain Britain's contribution to western defence. They will play an active and constructive part in the North Atlantic Alliance, they will modernize the existing independent nuclear deterrent with the Trident programme and will maintain adequate conventional forces.

My Government, in cooperation with the United Kingdom's allies, will work vigorously for balanced and verifiable measures of arms control. They strongly support the United States' proposals for reductions in nuclear forces. They stand by the Nato decision to counter existing Soviet systems and to begin the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles by the end of 1983. The numbers finally deployed will depend upon the outcome of the Geneva talks.

My Government will work constructively for the development of the European Community. They will continue to seek a lasting solution to the budget problem. They will support negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community.

My Government will continue fully to discharge their obligations to the people of the Falkland Islands. They reaffirm their commitment to the people of Gibraltar. They will continue talks with China on the future of

Hongkong, with the aim of reaching a solution acceptable to this Parliament, to China and to the people of Hongkong.

My Government will continue their full support for the Commonwealth. They will play an active and constructive role at the United Nations. They will promote increased cooperation and trade with developing nations. They will maintain a substantial aid programme directed especially at the poorer countries and will encourage the flow of British private investment.

My Government will work in close cooperation with governments of other countries and with international institutions to promote international recovery on a non-inflationary basis. They will urge the need to preserve and strengthen an open world trading system.

Members of the House of Commons, estimates for the public service will be laid before you.

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons. My Government will pursue policies designed to increase economic prosperity and to reduce unemployment. They will seek a further reduction in inflation. They will continue to maintain firm control of public expenditure and a responsible financial strategy based upon sound money and lower public borrowing.

My Government will promote growth in output and opportunities for employment by encouraging industry to be adaptable and efficient, and to compete successfully. Continued attention will be paid to the development and application of new technology. The improvement in training will be sustained. The special employment measures will continue to assist those out of work.

A Bill will be introduced to give trade union members greater control over their unions.

Legislation will be introduced to prepare for the introduction of private finance into national

ized industries, including British Telecommunications, and the Royal Ordnance Factories. Provision will be made for the regulation of telecommunications and the reform of the Telegraph Act.

Legislation will be introduced to reform the organization of public transport in London.

Legislation will be brought forward shortly to reserve the major tax reductions proposed in the 1983 Budget have not yet enacted.

My Government will encourage the further development of United Kingdom oil and gas resources, and introduce legislation to abolish royalties in new fields. The disposal of the British Gas Corporation's oil assets will be completed.

My Government will pursue policies which sustain our agricultural, food and fishing industries. Legislation will be introduced to make more farming tenancies available in England and Wales.

Legislation will be brought forward to provide a selective scheme to curb excessive rate increases by individual local authorities, and to provide a general power, to be used if necessary, for the limitation of rate increases for all authorities. Measures to improve the rating system will also be laid before you.

Proposals will be prepared for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils.

Legislation will be introduced to extend the right of certain public sector and other tenants to buy their homes, and to reform the system of building control in England and Wales.

My Government will remain steadfast in their support for the services which maintain law and order. A Bill will be introduced to replace the existing law on the prevention of terrorism. For England and Wales, legislation will be brought

forward to modernise the law on police powers and to amend the law of criminal evidence and on police complaints procedures. Proposals will be prepared for the establishment of an independent prosecution service.

Measures will be brought forward to protect personal information held on computers, and to establish a cable authority and provide a framework for the development of cable systems.

A Bill will be introduced to improve family law and its administration in England and Wales.

Further action will be taken to ensure that patients receive the best value for the money spent on the national health service.

My Government will pursue policies for improving standards of education and widening parental choice and influence in relations to schools. Legislation will be introduced to enable grants to be paid to local education authorities in England and Wales for innovations and improvements in the curriculum.

Measures relating to Scotland will include reforms to the rating system and the reform of the law relating to roads.

In Northern Ireland, my Government will continue to give the highest priority to upholding law and order.

Through the Northern Ireland Assembly, the people of Northern Ireland will continue to be offered a framework for participation in local democracy and political progress on the basis of widespread acceptance throughout the community.

Other measures will be laid before you.

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your counsels.

Tories must be shaken out of their complacency

COMMONS

The Queen's Speech combined complacency and callousness on a scale which was scarcely describable when one looked at the facts. Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Blaenau Gwent), said when he opened the debate on the Speech in the House of Commons.

He said the House should consider the scale of events, the dangers, perils and miseries which some people were now facing. The Speech went nowhere near measuring up to the scale of events.

During the election Government spokesmen prided themselves on not making any promises about unemployment. Unemployment figures were not going to stay the same, or anywhere like that, they would go on getting worse. Fresh redundancies had been declared almost every day since the election. Jobs in rail, steel, the health service, telecommunications, local authority services would disappear. The manufacturing sector slide in British industry would continue.

Some forecasts expected at least one and a half million jobs to disappear in the next five years. In a country already number one in accepting the loss of one-tenth of its jobs, the loss of another 7 per cent might not sound so catastrophic. In the last four years, the young and old in huge numbers had been cut out of the labour force altogether. If one lost one's job and one was over 50, one had little prospect of working again - and that applied to large numbers of people up and down the country. A threshold might be down to 45 or lower.

Another five years of the last four years would be to further restrict the availability of jobs for school leavers. One-fifth of the present potential workforce under 25 was unemployed or on schemes the Prime Minister had once dismissed as unreal jobs. By 1988 these might have doubled and the majority of school leavers would start a lifetime on the dole.

The Victorian approach of response to these matters was migration, repression, the workhouse and the armed forces. Under Mrs Thatcher's Government there had been a considerable increase in those who sought to emigrate from Britain, but the doors were closing and to be supposed these options were to be applied in the years ahead.

The situation in the inner cities was particularly frightening and tragic. For many black youth, unemployment would be the main feature of their lives. These areas had been deprived of their basic industries and seen spending cuts. Already Britain had seen a huge increase in crime and riots in the streets of the cities. The next five years could bring back some other Victorian tradition.

The loss of jobs and services for women would carry millions of families back below the poverty threshold. Over the years, the Government, still in power, had established a record in the way it had forced people over that threshold. If it continued its policies, this figure would increase still further.

Nothing in the Queen's Speech offered any prospect of that being changed and this was the Opposition's first indictment of the Government. It intended to press the argument about mass unemployment and its consequences and repercussions in society at every

available opportunity. The Opposition had sought to tell the country what would be the consequences if they turned their backs on these matters.

The day after the election *The Times* economic correspondent had commented on the way the Government had misused North Sea oil revenues, underlining what the Opposition had been saying during the election campaign.

Since 1979, output in manufacturing industry had fallen by 17 per cent, investment in manufacturing industry by 40 per cent and manufacturing productivity had risen by 1 per cent per annum.

The Government had gambled Britain's precious North Sea oil on a theory. That theory had failed, but tragically there was no sign that the Government had learnt the lesson. In the Queen's Speech it proposed to misuse and gamble with the oil as it had done over the past four years. Once the oil started to run out Britain would see present policies for services would disappear.

The Government had already shown that it was not prepared to fulfil the promises it made, for example, to the pensioners. The fall in the inflation rate should have been a triumph, but there was some improvement in their position, but it looked as if the Government was determined to persist in its arrangement for a claw-back in the value of the pension.

Unemployment benefit was cut by the previous Government. The Prime Minister said the other day there could be no guarantee that the real value of unemployment pay would be sustained.

She sought to pretend that the health service was safe in her hands, but it was to be protected there had to be a considerable increase in the resources devoted to it. The Government should do this right away.

Just as the Government showed a deep and dangerous complacency about the unemployment crisis at home, so it showed a complacency even deeper and more dangerous about the nuclear arms race. It did not seem concerned about the perilous state of the arms negotiations at Geneva.

The Government seemed content to back the United States negotiating position while pressing ahead with its proposals in respect of Trident nuclear missiles.

It did not seem upset about the threat to the non-proliferation treaty. There was no reference to that in the Queen's Speech, yet it was one of the major threats to the world's peace.

In the speech the Government had reaffirmed its decision to see nuclear missiles deployed in the United Kingdom. If one of the Geneva talks failed, the Labour Party was opposed to that decision because it would intensify the arms race and make further arms control well-nigh impossible.

On the question of control over missiles based in this country, President Reagan had spoken positively about it and that was supposed to be accepted.

So we are faced (he said) with the nuclear arms race intensifying with the so-called super-powers caught in the grip of their own insane logic, while the rest of the world watches the process with increasing legitimate alarm, concerned that they are in the presence of a quite new situation.

He noted with satisfaction the policies to sustain agriculture and the food industry, but something had to be done, and quickly, about the problem of surpluses.

Mr Malcolm Thornton (Crosby, C), seconding, said Merseyside, above all, suffered from less than a visible reputation. The Government of those who sought to wallow in the area's problems for their own political ends, statements often deliberately inflammatory, would make any would-be inventor run a mile. *The Boy From the Black Staff* or *Brookside* portrayed an image of Liverpool which was in danger of being accepted by the outside world as a permanent reality.

They should refute the argument that the Government was the only body that had a role. The economic recession did not help. The House could produce legislation until the cows came home but he did not think much progress could be made until individuals were more concerned about it in the family and in schools.

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The Speaker, Mr Jack Weatherill, waiting to be called to the Lord's Chamber (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Thatcher five point plan for recovery

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told MPs that she did not disguise her disappointment that mortgage rates were to go up by 1.25 per cent, especially as interest rates had been reduced in the middle of April, from 10 to 9 per cent and since the election base rates had been reduced to 9.5 per cent, only 0.5 per cent above what they were when the present mortgage rates were fixed.

Nevertheless she understood the reasons that demand for mortgages was great and that the societies must get in more savings to meet the demand because Tory Governments had the underlying increase in demand for mortgages for home ownership.

She said it seemed to her, listening to Mr Foot, that their proceedings had scarcely been interrupted by a general election. He had put that message during the election and the people had totally and utterly rejected it. (Conservative cheers.)

Unemployment was the most painful symptom of the country's fundamental problems - failure to compete, pay well above anything justified by output, restrictive practices, and the deepest world recession since the war.

Figures published since the election showed rising production and productivity reaching new levels. Retail sales were increasing and the underlying increase in average earnings was lower than at any time since 1969. That had been achieved without resort to wage or price controls which, at best, had a limited life and scored up trouble for the future.

Even at 3.7 per cent, British inflation was still higher than that in Germany, the Netherlands and Japan. Inflation must be reduced further. (Labour shouts of "More unemployment".) They would gain jobs and prosperity only when they could compete with the rest of the world.

The Government would pursue its strategy for recovery and jobs by helping business to cut costs, and to do that by following sound financial policies, keeping inflation down and helping to keep interest rates down.

Cutting costs was the first part of the strategy for jobs. Soundly run businesses should be encouraged and there should be incentives to efficient management. The Finance Bill had gone far in that direction. They would introduce another Bill immediately to further this work and to restore the tax relief which the Opposition deliberately withheld from nearly one million people before the election.

The third part of the strategy was to continue support for new technology. There was a need to adapt to change. They had to do so if they were to succeed in the new and modern world. The real threat posed by the new technology was that Britain's competitors might use it while Britain did not. This was one of the biggest challenges they faced.

New technology would only

flourish in conditions of competition. They had already ended the monopoly in telecommunications and they would reintroduce the Bill to denationalize British Telecom.

Fourthly, in the strategy for jobs and recovery, came training. British industry accepted their chosen method of improving training for young people. Of the 460,000 places needed for the Youth Training Scheme, 415,000 had already been identified.

Fifth, they were taking forward their programme of trade union reform. All to often they heard trade union leaders defend overmanning and inefficient working practices as if they were defending their members' jobs.

The truth was that by holding down productivity and preventing the introduction of more efficient working practices which Britain's competitors took for granted they were actually destroying the very jobs they claimed to defend.

Because they were such powerful agencies, for good or harm, for creating or destroying jobs, they needed to ensure that power was used democratically and responsibly.

They would move forward along the lines in the Green Paper *Democracy in Trade Unions* to ensure that the ballot box and not the bully boy should prevail.

The five points of this strategy tackled the fundamental problems. Government measures could not guarantee a recovery or the creation of the new jobs needed but they could help to provide opportunity. That opportunity could only be grasped if Britain's industries, workforce and management alike, had the will, vitality and fair to produce the products and services that would sell. That was the nature of the essential partnership between government and industry.

The welfare provision we all want (she said) can only be provided through industrial and commercial success. We have protected and shall continue to protect the social services. The absurd scare about during the general election served only to give us the chance to spell out our magnificent record in the social services provision maintained through the fiercest world recession for 40 years.

But their approach went further than protecting the weak. They aimed to give the British people the opportunity to aspire to and achieve greater personal responsibility and the pride of ownership. That the people should be able to own their own homes was at the heart of their philosophy.

On the international scene the major industrialized countries were showing clear signs of recovery and growing confidence in the prospects for that recovery. International debt remained discouragingly high, but over the past year the international financial community had acted with speed and skill in handling individual countries.

There would be difficult, even

critical times ahead. But with the growing recovery, interest rates well below peak and the more prudent policies being pursued by debtor countries and the lending institutions, the prospect was better than it was a year ago. Britain had contributed to that improvement and other countries cited the British example as the one to follow.

We speak with new authority (she said) and so are better able to pursue our aims and defend our interests. Freedom and justice were the most precious possessions. Allies were needed and she continued to support and strengthen the alliances and partnerships that worked for freedom.

There used to be a time when the developing world criticized what they regarded as western imperialism and looked to Moscow for aid and support. But the world had changed. It had seen the new imperialism at work in eastern Europe, in Afghanistan and Cambodia.

It has learnt the lesson (she said) that it is the West which supports the rights of peoples freely to choose their own way of life, their government and their policies, and the Soviet Union who are the new imperialists.

This is the time for the western democracies to recover the confidence that some were in danger of losing, to redouble their efforts to defend and spread the values tested by time and offer incomparably more to mankind than the bankrupt ideology of Soviet imperialism.

The debate on British membership of the EEC was over once and for all. Now they would turn their energies to developing the Community so that it could better serve the interests of all its members and further those interests in the outside world.

The Government was determined to secure a reasonable British EEC rebate this year, but a wider significance was that a process of fundamental reform has now been begun.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Wokingham, Lab) will give an assurance she will not increase the VAT contribution to the Communities the space of this Parliament.

Mrs Thatcher: Those who want more money will have to prove their case and that the present resources are being spent effectively. We will consider the case; but we remain to be convinced.

Now we have a golden opportunity to devise a reasonable and equitable basis for the Community's finances so that the problems which have bedevilled it in the past do not recur. There is now a prospect of an effective, outward-looking organization of European states, well designed to help bring about a more prosperous future for its people and to carry its benefits to a wider world.

All the achievements the Government sought, at home and abroad, would be at risk unless Britain and her allies maintained adequate

defences. It would like to maintain British security at a lower level of arms and expenditure. But it was no good dismissing in the vague hope that the Warsaw Pact would follow Britain's example.

History showed that one-sided gestures were at best futile and at worst dangerous. The British people had seen through the arguments for one-sided disarmament. They had rejected proposals that would have weakened Britain's and her allies' defences.

The right course was multilateral disarmament. The Government would examine every proposal from the Soviet Union with an open mind. But an open mind did not mean a simple mind. Every proposal would be examined rigorously and tested against Britain's clear criteria. If the Soviet Union accepted the West's proposals, the world would be a better place.

We are engaged (she continued) upon a deliberate and sustained endeavour to harness change to our advantage; to liberate the inventive genius of our people; and to uphold the law and defend freedom and justice.

We have dared to address Britain's basic problems. We have dared to persevere. And we are proud to have received the endorsement of the British people. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Tweeddale, Etnick and Lauderdale), said the Government were proud with some justification of increased manning and improved conditions in the police service. Yet, in spite of that achievement, recorded serious crimes last year went over the three million mark for the first time in Britain's history.

The Government must look at its social and economic priorities and see what were the deep-seated causes of this increase. If it turned to hanging and flogging, it was fundamentally on the wrong track.

Mr James Mahoney (Lagan Valley, OUP) said that the fact of a summit meeting between the British Government and that of the Irish Republic convinced Dublin that the Lode was being made on a unification.

The signal was received and understood as meaning that the common objective was attainable. When the code was cracked, the message was interpreted as being that Ulster would be handed over when the necessary force and muscle were applied and terrorists were in the business of applying force and muscle.

His advice to the Government was to have a care. Experience had shown that well-intentioned initiatives made the situation worse.

My earnest and sincere appeal to the Prime Minister on behalf (he said) of those who have yet to die as a consequence of your deeds and words is: Move with great caution. You could be treading on our graves.

Divorce

Bill aims for earlier proceedings and end to 'meal tickets'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Radical reforms in the divorce laws to bring in a "quickie" divorce procedure after one year, and the so-called woman's "meal ticket for life", and give first priority to children's financial needs, are to be made by the Government.

It will introduce a Matrimonial Causes Bill to implement recommendations made by the Law Commission in various reports on family law, which have received widespread support in the legal profession and from the Lord Chancellor.

The Bill will abolish the rule that a divorce petition may not be presented within three years of marriage unless the court is satisfied there has been "exceptional hardship" or "exceptional depravity".

Instead there will be an absolute bar on divorce proceedings within one year of marriage.

Objections to present law are that spouses duplicate proceedings by seeking first judicial separation and then, after three years, divorce, judges exercise their discretion as to exceptions differently, and "exceptional depravity" allegations stir controversy and reduce chances of friendly settlements on custody and maintenance.

The Government's proposals on financial relief after divorce resemble those of Mr Martin Stevens, Tory MP for Ham-mersmith Fulham which failed

to gain a second reading in the last parliamentary session.

The first priority in any new settlement is to be the financial support of children. Second, the Bill seeks to introduce the "clean break" principle, and encourage financial self-sufficiency where appropriate, ending any expectation by a wife of life-long maintenance.

It will abolish the present aim of putting the parties in the same financial position after divorce as if the marriage had not broken down and enable a claim for maintenance payments to be dismissed. Now, unless the claimant agrees to dismissal, a nominal order must be made which can be much increased years later.

The Bill also maintains a "conduct" clause, the most controversial aspect of Mr Stevens' Bill. But conduct must only be taken into account where it would otherwise be "inequitable" not to do so.

Critics argue that that is a retrograde element because the trend of courts in recent years has been to disregard conduct.

The Bill also ends the injustice whereby a woman whose marriage is ended by divorce proceedings abroad, and who may have no financial relief or perhaps faces eviction from her house, cannot claim any redress through courts in this country from her former husband. She will now be able to bring proceedings.

British Telecom

Labour out to thwart Bill for quick sale

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

The reintroduction of the British Telecommunications Bill, scuppered by the timing of the general election, is expected to generate as much acrimony as it did during last session.

The Ministry of the Bill, which is likely to be in the same form, is the creation of British Telecom as a private company and empowering the Government to dispose of it as it sees fit. The Government's intention is to sell 51 per cent of the corporation to the private sector, probably by the late autumn of next year.

The Labour Party has declared its opposition to the Bill and will attempt to frustrate the government's attempt to pass the legislation quickly. However, some Conservative backbenchers expressed their disquiet about the last Bill. They have been concerned that ordinary telephone subscribers, particularly in the rural areas, could become vulnerable to price increases.

The control of British Telecom rests in the powers to be given a new Office of Telecommunications (Ofel) which will be created by the Bill and which will have powers to stop abuses on pricing and business practices.

Some of the backbenchers still have reservations and want to see the operating licence which is to be awarded the new British Telecom by the government. They asked for it during the last debate on the Bill but were refused. It is unlikely that they will be shown it this time.

Rural and emergency services are still to be provided by British Telecom. The Government will not, although it has investigated the possibility, break up British Telecom into smaller operating companies.

The new Bill will also provide reforms of the Telegraph Acts, 1863 and 1916 in a new code, the Telecommunications Code, which will dictate how telecommunications companies must lay their cables and equipment. The Bill will also include measures which strengthen the Wireless Telegraphy Acts.

Cable television

TV authority defined

By Our Electronics Correspondent

The Cable Bill, which will be introduced this Session, is intended to provide for the expansion of cable television and the creation of a cable authority responsible for issuing franchises and policing operators.

The White Paper was the result of a year of public debate. The Cabinet Office's Information Technology Advisory Panel had published a report in March last year recommending early approval for multi-channel cable television.

The Government was to measure and commissioned Lord Hunt of Tanworth to investigate the implications of cable

for public broadcasting. His report, published in October, recommended approval.

But the Cable Bill will detail for the first time the powers of the proposed cable authority in awarding franchises and controlling programme content. Lord Hunt recommended that the new authority should control the new technology with a light touch. He was not advocating another IBA.

Before the cable authority is established by the Bill 12 pilot projects are expected to be approved. The authority ultimately will determine the size of the franchises. It is expected they will each cover about 250,000 homes.



Past masters: Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, and Mr Francis Fynn, the former Foreign Secretary, wait to join the procession to the House of Lords for the Queen's Speech.

Data Protection Bill to be reintroduced

HOUSE OF LORDS

Britain must unequivocally carry out the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles to enable its allies to seek multinational disarmament from a position of strength at the Geneva conference, the Duke of Norfolk (c) said in the House of Lords when he moved an address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

Wearing his uniform of the Earl Marshall and saying that one could not trust the Russians, he went on: I cannot support unilateral disarmament unless it starts in Moscow. I have found it incomprehensible that Monsieur Kent should have moral

hallucinations about it being evil to keep peace with a nuclear deterrent.

Welcoming the Government's intention to keep sufficient forces available to protect the Falkland Islands, he expressed the hope that if the present Argentinian junta was ousted, the British Government would seek some form of cooperation with the Argentine Government, at least in trade. It must, of course, be acceptable to the

Lady Alroy of Althorpe (c), seconding, said freedom to influence one's children was one of the greatest assets a stark contrast between the free countries of the

West and the tyranny behind the Iron Curtain where governments sought to mould the young from the earliest age and separate them from their parents.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Leader of the Opposition peers, said the Queen's speech was the mixture as before, only stranger.

Dr Thatcher (he added) has not given us much hope for the future, certainly no hope that the major problem of high unemployment is going to be tackled with the necessary determination required.

Lord Rye, leader of the Liberal peers, said the work of the Lords would be even more important in this Parliament in scrutinizing

measures from the Commons, because there was such a huge Government majority there.

Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, announced that Lord Belmont, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was to be the new deputy leader of the Lords in succession to Lord Ffrench who had decided to leave the Government.

A number of substantial Bills would be coming before Parliament, including the Data Protection Bill, which fell with the dissolution of Parliament and was being reintroduced in the Lords tomorrow (Thursday).

Unions face ballot law • New schools funding

Union curbs

Compulsory ballots likely on holding political funds

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Government's proposals for a further tranche of labour law reforms, which were outlined in the Queen's Speech yesterday, contain the unexpected news that legislation is to be introduced for periodic ballots on whether unions should maintain political funds.

The proposal was seen last night as the Government's attempt at soft-pedalling the political levy issue, although ministers are to call for consultations with the Trades Union Congress on making it easier for members to contract out of paying the levy.

Coupled with the expected plans for new laws on strike ballots and ballots for the election of union's governing bodies, the Government appears determined to put the TUC on the spot by also calling for consultations with the unions on how to implement "no strike" laws for some essential services.

Reaction from the union movement's senior leaders, who yesterday were attending the monthly meeting of the TUC General Council, was immediately hostile, although there was an important divergence of opinion over whether unions should go into consultations with the Government.

No decision will be taken officially by the TUC until the meeting next month of its

employment policy and organization committee has had opportunity to digest government proposals and has received any official invitations for talks with ministers.

The Government has been under some pressure, particularly from business leaders, to drop its initial plans for legislation on the political levy issue and instead concentrate on means of banning strikes in essential public services. One reason could be to avoid possible embarrassment over industry's political contributions to the Conservative Party.

Plans for periodic ballots among union members on whether their union should have a political fund, possibly at 10-year intervals, was not mentioned in the Green Paper earlier this year, but there was a reference to the proposal in the Conservatives' election manifesto.

The vexed issue of changing the present union practice of members having specifically to opt out of paying the political levy to the Government's ideal of members only paying the levy if they opt in will cause some problems for the TUC.

Should union leaders decide to meet Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, to discuss the proposal, it will be made clear to them that

legislation would be possible if they were not prepared to take voluntary action.

Consultations with the unions on preventing strikes in essential services would concentrate on the need for adequate procedure agreements in specified services, a breach of which would deprive unions taking industrial action of immunity from civil action for damages.

Mr Tebbit is likely to lay his proposals for legislation before the Commons before the summer recess in a White Paper will be "tinged with green", according to one Whitehall source. A Bill is unlikely to appear before the autumn.

The unions which would be most affected by the proposals for no strikes in essential services, reacted with the most vehemence. Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "Agreements forced on unwilling unions will never stick."

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said that the unions should talk to the Government "to see if they have anything worth while to say". Mr William Kaye, general secretary of Sogat '82, said there was "no point in going for talks with Tebbit, all we would get is another lecture".

Law and order

Strict police powers are revived

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The controversial Police and Criminal Evidence Bill which suffered a stormy fate in the last Parliament, coming under attack from doctors, lawyers, bishops, journalists and civil libertarians, is to be reintroduced in the new session.

An important piece of legislation which strengthens police powers and brings in new rules on the treatment of suspects in police custody and on police complaints, it is expected to be brought in in October.

The delay is to give Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, time to familiarize himself with its proposals rather than because of any big changes. But the new Bill will reflect amendments made in its last parliamentary passage.

The Bill will come in alongside government proposals for a new prosecution service, independent of the police. The Government is committed to such a service, which was recommended by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, and by October will have the report of the working party it set up to consider options.

But there is no specific commitment in the Queen's Speech to legislate. Nor is it clear whether any legislation would form part of the Police Bill or be separate, but either way legislation would go some way towards allaying public concern over the increased police powers in that Bill.

Tax allowances reinstated

Tax concessions announced in the Budget but cut from the Finance Act will be restored, including raising the ceiling for mortgage interest relief from £25,000 to £30,000 and lifting the starting point for higher rates of income tax.

An increase in the threshold for investment income surcharge from £5,250 to £7,100 and thresholds and bands for capital transfer tax proposed in the Budget will also be restored.

Buses and trains to get quango

All public transport in London is to become the responsibility of a new quango under proposals in the Speech. The legislation is intended to plug gaps which allowed the GLC's "fares fair" scheme and led to judicial review.

For the first time a single public authority would have control over suburban trains and coaches as well as London Transport, which would remain a corporate entity with its own executive.

Private 'boost' for NHS

Health authorities are to be sent a circular urging them to open up services such as laundry, catering, and cleaning to private contractors to achieve greater efficiency in the National Health Service.

The circular is part of the Government's plans "to ensure that patients receive the best value for the money that is spent on the NHS. The move is likely to be resisted by many health authorities, whose national association conference starts in Harrogate today.

Pension fund change delayed

There were grim faces in the City yesterday over the Government's decision not to include in the Finance Bill several proposed technical measures, notably changes in the tax treatment of pension funds using financial futures. Legislation is expected next year.

The changes will mean that pension funds' dealings in futures are treated for tax like their other investments.

Frank Johnson, Back page



HOUSE OF FRASER plc

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

End this demerger debate once and for all. Vote AGAINST both Resolutions

Resolutions relating to the demerger of Harrods

Special Resolution

Ordinary Resolution

FOR AGAINST

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Unions face ballot law

New schools funding

Housing

Right to buy for more tenants

By Our Local Government Correspondent

About 50,000 additional council tenants will get the right to buy their homes under the housing legislation promised yesterday, but an earlier proposal to extend the right to about 100,000 tenants of charitable housing associations has been dropped.

The Government is to revive the Housing and Building Control Bill, which had reached the final stages of its passage through Parliament when dissolution came. Intensive lobbying by housing associations and a revolt by Conservative peers secured the debate of certain of the clauses and these will not be included in a new Bill.

Tenants of registered housing associations already have the right to buy. The Bill would have extended the right to tenants of housing associations that are charities and that used public money in their building programmes.

The Government promised that new legislation would secure council tenants' rights where the local authority did not own the freehold of their homes.

Education

Furious fight likely over grants plan

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Furious opposition will greet the main educational reform in the Queen's Speech to introduce specific grants so that the Secretary of State for Education and Science can have some control over what is taught in schools.

Despite complaints from Conservative and Labour local authorities, the reform is likely to go through. A draft Bill has been prepared and Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State, will have discussions soon with the local authority associations, hoping to consider the detail rather than the principle of such legislation.

The proposal for "education-support grants" is opposed by local authorities which fund education because it erodes their autonomy and means some of them will get less money.

Less than half a per cent (about £35m on present calculations) of what central government gives to local authorities for education would be withheld for projects that the Secretary of State considered important.

The Secretary of State could thereby help to effect swift

change on a small scale. Examples of the kind of project he might want to encourage are curricular changes in mathematics after the Cockcroft report and the development of a more practical slant in schooling.

The Queen's Speech also promised policies for improving educational standards and widening parental choice and influence. There are no new proposals here, simply an extension of decisions or development already in hand.

They include reforms to tighten up teacher-training and the changes in procedures after reports on schools by the schools inspectorate. Local authorities will be asked in October to show what policies they have developed on the school curriculum, as recommended in a circular distributed in 1981.

The Government will prepare proposals this session to abolish the Greater London Council and the metropolitan authorities, and that means replacing the Inner London Education Authority. Legislation is not expected on that until next year.

Rates

Town halls face 'new threat to local democracy'

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

During the next few weeks the government will be holding councils of opinion on their response to what the Secretary of State for the Environment yesterday called "the latest attack on local government autonomy and democracy".

That condemnation of the Government's plan to control council rates-levying powers has been marked by differences of view. The Government's method of introducing the "buddies" whose rates will be controlled, says the Conservatives who

THE "OVER-SPENDERS"

Council type	Amount £m	% by which councils exceeded gov target for 1982-83
GLC	501	32.5
LEA	37	1.7
City of London	1	0.5
Inner London	28	2.2
Outer London	72	2.5
Urban districts	30	1.5
Urban districts	167	1.5
Urban districts	1	0.1
Councils in England	771	3.8

London and the other big cities.

But there is unity in the local government camp over the reserve powers proposed "to be used if necessary for the limitation of rate increases for all authorities".

Even in the frugal counties treasurers are saying that even a slight increase in interest rates could confront councilors with the unwelcome prospect of big rate increases or politically unpopular cuts. At that point even some of the most loyal

Conservative counties could fall under the Government's proposed ban. However the Government has abandoned its hope of controlling rates from next year, the plan takes effect in April, 1985.

In principle, the Government's plan is this. According to a schedule measuring council spending in one year against Government targets, a list of "excessive spenders" would be compiled. It would inevitably include Sheffield, Islington, Hackney and other councils of similar left-Labour composition.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, would then, in the run-up to budget-making in the town halls, give each of these councils a figure for its rates that it would be illegal for it to exceed. It is unlikely that they would be asked to cut rates; more likely they would be given a rates increase at or about the level of inflation.

The offending councils would then face the choice of breaking the law and being disbanded from office, accepting the figure and cutting their budgets accordingly or - an option widely discussed in theory on the left - resigning on mass.

If more than a dozen or so councils looked like offending against the expenditure targets, Mr Jenkin could impose a blanket rate level across the country.

According to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, councils' rate-levying powers are "the essence of local democracy". The association is meeting in a month's time to decide its strategy, which is unlikely to be unanimously agreed because many city Conservatives would welcome curbs on Labour councils.

The Speech also included several small-scale measures to tidy up the rating system.



THE MAP WE'VE CONVINCED THE WORLD OF

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The International Division of British Telecom

Dachau game stirs anger in Germany

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Mounting concern and public outrage over the resurgence of right-wing extremism in West Germany have been aroused in the past week by a series of neo-Nazi demonstrations and rallies, slogan daubings and the underground circulation of a macabre board game based on passing Jews in concentration camps.

Jewish leaders have strongly condemned what they call a new wave of antisemitism, and politicians and press have expressed horror and anger that the ideas of racial extremists appear to be finding an echo among some young people.

The police in Rheinland-Pfalz announced on Tuesday that two men were under investigation for their part in producing and distributing a game called "Jew, don't get angry," a parody of a common board game.

It consists of a Star of David, with the concentration camps Auschwitz, Dachau, Treblinka, Buchenwald, Majdanek and Mauthausen in the corners. Squares coloured according to the emblems used in the camps - yellow for Jews, pink for homosexuals, red for Communists - are moved according to the throw of the dice.

According to the handwritten instructions: "The first one to get his six million Jews into the gas chambers has won and is entitled to a monopoly of the reparations bank. Whoever is too stupid to gas six million Jews has to watch Holocaust (the television series) again."

Photocopies of the game began circulating in schools in Zweibrücken in Saarland in November, and since then copies have been sent anonymously to synagogues. Jewish community leaders in Düsseldorf, Saarbrücken and Mainz. Some copies surfacing in schools and discotheques in Bonn were said to come from neo-Nazi groups.

The public outcry has been fuelled by other manifestations of neo-Nazism in the past week. A group called the Siegel Heinkel League of Fighters for Europe held a rally in Celle, near the former Belsen concentration camp, at the weekend which led to violent counter-demonstrations in which seven people were injured.

Politicians and protesters accused the league of representing right-wing racist and anti-semitic sentiments. Herr Helmut Horstmann, the mayor of Celle, was bitterly criticized for agreeing not to give an official speech of welcome to the league, in which he would have praised them for their solidarity with the garrison city, only after strong protests.

In West Berlin politicians were still digesting the consequences of the violence that broke out on June 17 when a right-wing group called Conservative Action held a demonstration on the day of German Unity calling for the expulsion of the many Turks in the city.

There were ugly scenes as counter-demonstrators set up barricades and fought battles with police. Herr Richard von Weizsäcker, the Mayor strongly criticized Conservative Action's rally.

Herr Freidhelm Busse, the founder of another neo-Nazi group calling itself the People's Socialist Movement of Germany is to appear in court in Munich today, together with five others charged with membership of a terrorist organization, possession of weapons, attempted blackmail and attempted robbery. The trial is expected to last until September.

Danish anti-tax crusader goes to jail for fraud

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

The Danish Supreme Court yesterday sentenced Mr Mogens Glistrup, the tax lawyer and founder of the controversial anti-taxation Progress Party, to three years' imprisonment for gross tax fraud. The court debarred him from his legal practice indefinitely, fined him 1m kroner (£170,000), and ordered him to pay a further 1m kroner in back taxes.



Mr Glistrup: Pledge to fight from jail cell.

The sentence is a mitigation of the 4m kroner fine and four years' imprisonment imposed on Mr Glistrup in 1981 by the High Court and appealed against to the Supreme Court by himself and the state prosecution.

Standing high on top of a mobile crane platform outside the court, Mr Glistrup, one of Denmark's most popular and

colourful politicians, promised flag-waving supporters that he would continue his crusade against the Danish establishment and its "corrupt" taxation system from his prison cell.

His political future will be decided in the coming days by an inter-party parliamentary committee, which is expected to recommend that the Folketing (Parliament) be recalled from its recess at an early date, and this, reliable commentators believe will lead to his expulsion from Parliament.

The Supreme Court ruling brings to an end the longest case in Danish legal history, involving more than 480 court sessions, over almost nine years.

Mr Glistrup, aged 57, a rumbustious tax lawyer, became a national hero in over-taxed welfare-state Denmark when he founded the anti-tax, anti-welfare, anti-bureaucracy protest party, The Progress Party, in 1972.

Mr Glistrup claimed he paid no tax whatsoever on an annual income of millions of kroner through clever manipulation of the tax regulations.

The Progress Party swept into Parliament in 1973, becoming overnight the second biggest in Danish politics, with 28 seats, after the traditionally predominant Social Democrats. Today the party is the fifth biggest, holding 16 seats in the 179-seat Legislature.

Two views of superpower relations: Shultz eases the pressure but Gromyko turns the screw

Washington: Hoping for a thaw

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

After two and a half years of frosty tension, the United States and the Soviet Union appear to be seeking a more stable relationship based on the shared recognition that endless confrontation is in neither's interest, in the view of American analysts here.

Although no one in Washington expects a dramatic improvement in ties between the superpowers - at least not unless there is a significant and unexpected change in the way the Soviet Union conducts itself globally - there is a growing belief that there is now greater scope for agreements on arms control and other bilateral issues than at any time since the Reagan Administration took office.

While both sides continue to talk tough, their rhetoric is less extreme and there is greater emphasis on the need for constructive dialogue.

However, both nations, attempting to dampen speculation in the US that a US-Soviet summit may be under consideration, have made it clear that such a meeting will not take place in the foreseeable future.

American analysts do not expect a Reagan-Andropov summit before mid-1984 and they caution that unless progress has been made in the arms reduction talks by then it may be little more than a "photo opportunity" prior to the US presidential elections.

In the past week both countries have made important statements on the state of US-Soviet relations, one by Mr



Mr Shultz Calling for constructive talks.

George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and the other by Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart.

"I see the two sides, for the first time really, beginning to move along parallel tracks," said Mr William Hyland, a leading Kremlinologist who was National Security Adviser to President Ford. "Relations now are moving to a different phase, a phase with more possibilities for manoeuvre and for more serious negotiations than there has been in almost three years."

Another expert, Mr Dimitri Stines, described Mr Shultz's statement, made during testimony before the Senate foreign relations committee, as a "watershed, a turning point in the Reagan Administration's approach to the Soviet Union".

The central message which

Mr Shultz sought to convey was that the US, having begun to restore the nuclear balance through its huge military build-up, was now interested in talking to the Soviet Union again. He said: "Having begun to rebuild our strength, we now seek to engage the Soviet leadership in a constructive dialogue."

He added that the US did not accept as inevitable the prospect of endless, dangerous confrontation with the Russians. His remarks were a far cry from the "Liars and cheats" epithets that President Reagan threw at the Soviet leadership soon after he took office.

However, Mr Shultz also made it clear that a dialogue can only produce results if the Soviet Union improves its behaviour internationally.

Mr Gromyko's tough-sounding message, while containing predictable criticisms of the United States, which he accused of being prepared to risk nuclear war in order to "roll back communism", also contained a few suggestions of conciliatory language. His assertion that the Soviet Union sought smoother relations with the US was publicly welcomed by Washington.

Similarly, although in his interview with Tass this week Mr Gromyko went out of his way to counter speculation about a possible US-Soviet summit, he appeared to hold out the hope that Washington would come up with real signs of interest of an accommodation with Moscow.

However, responding to Mr Shultz's insistence of the need

for improved international behaviour by the Soviet Union, Mr Gromyko expressed regret that US policy on relations towards the Soviet Union "does not pursue any constructive goals at all".

US analysts ascribed the slight shift in American attitudes towards the Soviet Union (as evidenced in Mr Shultz's remarks) to several factors.

First, there is the change of leadership in the Kremlin and the consolidation of the authority of President Andropov. Faced with growing economic problems at home and continuing tensions in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union is in need of a more stable relationship with the US.

Second, it is believed the Soviet Union is responding to the more flexible approach shown by the US in the two rounds of arms reduction talks taking place in Geneva. In his speech, Mr Gromyko urged that the "truly historic opportunity" which had presented itself in arms control should not be allowed to slip by.

Coupled with this is a clear recognition by the Soviet Union in the wake of the West German and British elections that the deployment of Nato's new medium-range missiles is definitely going ahead at the end of this year.

Third, the Russians seem to be coming round to the idea that Mr Reagan is likely to run and be reelected next year and that they are going to have to deal with his Administration for another five years.

Moscow: Ready to adopt hard line

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Soviet Union is moving towards confrontation rather than concessions over arms control and other East-West issues, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The Kremlin's hard line may be expressed at a summit meeting of the seven Warsaw Pact nations in Moscow next week, the sources added, although Soviet officials could not confirm this.

Warsaw Pact leaders were not expected to convene until the middle of July. When Soviet block consultations traditionally take place in the Crimea. However, the Warsaw Pact faces a number of pressing issues, including the need to formulate a definitive response to Nato's plans to deploy new American missiles in Europe by December, and the visit to Moscow by Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, at the beginning of July.

Meetings of the Soviet leadership last week produced contradictory signals, with Mr Yuri Andropov and other Kremlin leaders emphasizing both Russia's hostility towards the United States and its desire for a return to détente.

Diplomats said that with the West placing Moscow under sustained pressure over the



Mr Gromyko: "US must change its policies".



Marshal Ustinov: "Clash of two ideologies".

missiles issue, the balance had tipped towards hostility.

Diplomats who follow Kremlin thinking said this was the normal response to outside pressures at a time when the leadership was unable to agree on possible concessions to the West designed to avert confrontation.

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, on Tuesday signalled the tilt towards a hard line when he said that an Andropov-Reagan summit meeting would take place only if the

United States changed its policies. He accused Washington of having no constructive goals whatever in its relations with Moscow.

At a closed party meeting in the Defence Ministry this week, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, said there was a trend towards the formation of a military alliance between the Nato powers and Japan aimed at the Soviet Union.

Echoing the theme of last week's Central Committee plenum, Marshal Ustinov said the world was witnessing a tense and sharp clash between two ideologies. He said the military threat of imperialism was growing around the globe.

The Russians were impressed by the United stand taken by the Western nations and Japan at Williamsburg at the end of May, and by Nato's determination to go ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 by December.

Possible Warsaw Pact responses include the deployment of Soviet missiles in Eastern Europe, and the stationing of medium-range missiles in the Soviet Far East, from where they would threaten both the United States west coast and Japan.

Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, agreed with Mr Andropov in May about the need for a response of Nato deployments west ahead. A Soviet statement at the end of May refined this to "measures to be taken in arrangement with other Warsaw Pact countries."

When it does formulate its response to Nato, the Warsaw Pact will nonetheless leave the door open for an agreement at the Geneva arms talks, diplomats believe.

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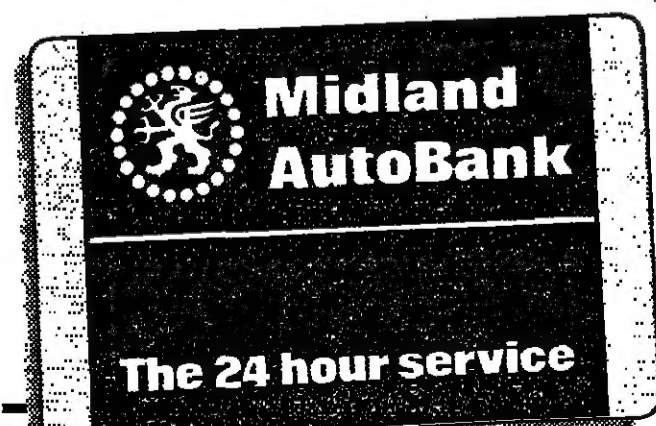
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THE ARTS

John Higgins visits St Louis to investigate the form and fortunes of the city's Opera Theatre, first-time visitors to this year's Edinburgh Festival

Delius cannot justify a devoted effort

The Opera Theatre of St Louis is surely among the most interesting of the visitors to this summer's Edinburgh Festival. The company is young — the eighth season is now in progress — and highly regarded. Its creator and general director, the English-born Richard Gaddes, was among those tipped in a *New York Times* article last week to succeed Anthony Bliss at the Met in New York. But St Louisans are keen for Gaddes to stay put and the chances are that, when Bliss goes, he will still be found in Missouri.

Gaddes has swiftly established a clear policy and an equally clear identity. He generally uses experienced conductors and producers and invariably chooses young singers, with a strong preference for the American-born. The occasional Canadian or Puerto Rican may be heard, but home-grown is reckoned best. And this summer, as before, the average age is well below thirty. The repertoire policy is similarly clear-cut: one Mozart and one standard work, spiced with a double bill and an unknown or neglected opera.

This season's unknown piece, which formed part of the double bill, has started a few skeletons rattling in the operatic cupboard. It is Delius's *Margot la Rouge*. St Louis has been championing Delius's cause. *Fennimore and Gerda* a couple of years back was an exemplary production — it is one of the two operas being brought to the Edinburgh Festival, the other being *The Postman Always Rings Twice* by the American composer Stephen Paulus. *Margot* was composed in 1902, when Delius was in full creative spate, and ended for the valuable Sonzogno Prize, won a decade or so earlier by Mascagni

with *Cavalleria rusticana*. Delius was unsuccessful, despite having the services of Maurice Ravel to prepare the vocal score. (Who did win when Delius lost? *Margot* was then forgotten until Delius recycled some of the music for his *Idyll*, first heard in the 1933 Proms.)

Margot resurfaced in a BBC transmission in October 1981, later released on record (REGL 458), conducted by Norman Del Mar. The orchestration was by Delius's long-serving amanuensis, Eric Fenby, based on the Ravel vocal score as the full orchestral one had been lost. This was the version with which St Louis began their rehearsals until a lymed-eyed local critic spotted a sentence in the programme notes provided by Robert Threlfall of the Delius Trust. Referring to that BBC broadcast Mr Threlfall wrote: "... as the original full score was not at that time available to them, the Delius Trust invited Eric Fenby to reconstruct a performing version based on Ravel's piano score..." The clear implication, wrote Frank Peters, the critic in question, must be that the full score now is available.

Gaddes got on to the Trust, who confirmed that they did have the score. Why then, argued Gaddes, was St Louis not using the original version rather than a reconstruction, however good? Not much difference between the two, replied the Trust. However, Gaddes persisted. The Delius score was flown out and copied. And that was what St Louis heard, conducted by Eric Fenby himself. Musiological difference will continue on those differences on a single hearing. Fenby's orchestration sounds rather thicker than Delius's. But there



Ladies exemplary: Janice Taylor (left), Susanne Mentzer and Sylvia McNair in *Beatrice et Bénédict*

remain open questions why the Trust were so slow to part with their newly acquired property and where *Margot* has been all these years. One answer suggested to the latter query is that it has rested with Sir Thomas Beecham's widow.

After all the detective work *Margot* was almost bound to turn out a mouse. And so it was. Delius's music, soft and sensuous, was totally unsuited to the libretto by "Rosenval", now unmasked as Mme Berthe Gaston-Danville, a rough *verismo* affair about a soldier who accidentally encounters his long lost love now on the game in a Parisian cabaret. The reunion is interrupted by Margot's "protector", L'Artiste, so called not through any skill at the easel but because of the way he deals with his enemies. It ends with a double killing and Margot going off in custody with blood on her hands, La Rouge to the last.

Eric Fenby's account of the plot in his otherwise admirable *Delius As I Knew Him* is hardly accurate, but the St Louis Orchestra responded with obvious affection to his reading of his master's music. This was the first time Dr Fenby had conducted an opera. James Anderson was outstanding as Sgt Thibault, the one-time lover who ends up on the bar-room floor. Frank Corsaro's staging was not in the same class as *Fennimore*, but then

neither is the opera. The Sonzogno jury were right.

Corsaro had a much better time with the second half of this double bill, Poulenc's *Les Mamelles de Tirésias*, which he put on as basically a series of Broadway cabaret turns, with the help of Susan Peterson as Thérèse, the wife who assumes the beard and trousers, and Allan Glassman as the husband who goes into baby production with a few supermarket trolleys to wheel out the results. A couple of chainsmoking altar boys set the tone for Poulenc at his most exuberant. And all that exuberance was found in the conducting of C. William Harwood, who is charge of *Postman* at Edinburgh.

The artistic success of the season has undoubtedly been Berlioz's *Beatrice et Bénédict*, which is not exactly a familiar work in the Mid-West. Colin Graham, St Louis's Director of Productions, has staged it on a Sicilian terrace, dappled in the ochre and duck-egg blue of John Conklin's set. It is a feminine opera and Graham's handling of his three female leads is exemplary. Susanne Mentzer (an ironic and very attractive Beatrice), Sylvia McNair (contrastingly warm and uncomplicated as Hero) and Janice Taylor (a true contralto Ursula) should all have good careers ahead. John Nelson in the pit was different, and far better, conductor

than two years ago. A magical evening. The *Traviata*, a Graham revival, went less well, with intransigent conducting from Henry Lewis Tonia di Paolo, a poly-poly tenor with a timbre as Italianate as his name, was the best of the cast.

The *mal'occhio* was clearly on Don Giovanni. This had been planned as the season's prestige production, with Jonathan Miller directing and Calvin Simmons conducting. But Calvin Simmons, alas, drowned and Dr Miller decided to forsake the boards. Mark Lamos, a theatre director of high repute from Hartford, turned in a totally unimpressive staging and, although Christopher Hogwood in the pit elicited some elegant sounds from the orchestra, he failed to instil enough tension — he was almost certainly hindered by Lamos and a hideous set. Once again the ladies took the evening: Kathryn Bouleyn's secure and fiery Elvira, Maria Spacagna's cuddly dumpling of a Zerlina, I also liked John Stephens's Leporello, not a great Mozart voice but excellent stage presence and diction, which allowed Andrew Porter's new and clever translation to be heard.

And so to Edinburgh, a double first. This will be the Opera Theatre's first visit outside their home town and the first time an American opera company has played at the Festival.

Dance

Bostonian bustle

Don Quixote

Palace, Manchester

Those Mancunians who raised however many million pounds it cost to put the Palace to rights got value for their money: a good stage, a big and lively audience, a house where people enjoy themselves — and a manager enterprising and confident enough to buy up a week of this year's Nureyev Festival before it moves to its customary home at the Coliseum. So the Boston Ballet, with Rudolf Nureyev and Yoko Morishita as guest stars, opened its Nureyev production of *Don Quixote* there on Tuesday. The choice was a good one: a classic ballet full of humour, as easy to take as any musical.

The Boston dancers are at their best in the livelier passages of dancing, which happily means most of the evening. Not for them the full lyricism of the garden scene, but they put their hearts into filling the stage with bustling animation. That is where their own soloists shine brightest. Marie-Christine Mouis is a tigerishly sexy street dancer (though a bumpy Queen of the Dryads), Elaine Bauer and Anamarie Sarazin bring a dashing, knowing quality to their intrigues and Pamela Royal tackles her bridesmaid's solo confidently.

Some of the acting roles are

undercast. It is lucky that the title part is comparatively small, since Don Edwards plays so insipidly as to make the dreamy Don almost unnoticeable. Ron Cunningham as Gamsache offers little more than funny faces. However, Paul Plesh's bulgy of a Lorenzo and Victor LaCasse's grubby Sancho Panza fare better, and Nureyev has developed the comic situations to the point where the humour is almost foolproof.

Besides, this ballet is primarily and unabashedly a star vehicle, which Morishita and Nureyev ride triumphantly. He is in fine form, full of fun (did his yet-like disguise in the gypsy camp go too far?), pacing himself energetically through one bonny solo after another. She gives as good as she gets in the exchanges along their tempestuous friendship, and dances with sparkling speed and vivacity. Both of them have the gift of conveying a sense of sheer enjoyment.

Nicholas Georgiadis's designs are splendidly handsome, though I suspect he did not intend *Don Quixote* to study a bound volume of *The New York Times*, nor the supposedly invisible man carrying the vision of Dulcinea to wear white shoes with his black costume. The Manchester Camerata under David Comandey played Minkus's tunes seductively.

John Percival

Jazz

Machito

Ronnie Scott's

Somewhere, a long time ago, jazz met Latin America and produced the kind of music that Machito has been playing for 40 years — hot, spicy, brassy and physical. His band looks like a jazz group (four trumpets, four saxons, assorted percussion) but that is deceptive, because the sound is all Latin. The percussive underwash, the totally Spanish lyrics sung by Machito and his daughter, the way the melody sits squarely on the beat and then floats right away from it, even the baroque scoring for the trumpets — all of this makes you wonder what a band like Machito's is doing at a nice jazz place like Scott's.

The short answer is that salsa (the latest inaccurate shorthand term for Latin music) is in fashion again. The longer and better answer is that Machito's music preserves, albeit in a different accent, a lot of the home truths that other forms of jazz have tended to forget. The simple structures of Latin tunes would be irksome to most jazz musicians, as would the repetitive though hypnotic functions of bass player and pianist, but the plain truth is that, by limiting themselves to the now

traditional forms of Latin music, Machito's men can create a kind of excitement which most current jazz is too diffuse to get near.

Even when they play a number as familiar as *The Peanut Vendor*, they build up tension by perversely leaving the theme statement right to the end and letting the trumpet soloist, Alfredo Armentier, do all the hard work at the start, flitting with the tune as if he were playing a bull. Some of the other soloists are too wedded to jazz to sound right, but the tight framework they have to exist in largely makes up for that.

It certainly works better than Ronnie Scott's Quintet, the home-grown supporting group. Tasteful, skilled and keen though they all are, they come across like a repertory company touring the old/new favourites, doing a lot of playing and no rethinking. Some — of their numbers last 25 minutes, which no jazz standard is worth. I exempt from this criticism Ron Mathewson, whom I still think is the finest bass player in the world, but they have a great deal to learn from the passionate economy of Machito. They will not, of course; modern jazz lost the chance to avoid self-indulgence years ago.

Miles Kingdon

Opera in London

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Bloomsbury Theatre

Abbey Opera chose an apt season to unveil their production of Britten's Shakespearean masterpiece, but midsummer magic touched the Bloomsbury stage only rarely on Tuesday night. The virtues of the evening were many: the singing of the principals was consistently strong, and Giles Davies's Puck brought many an otherwise static scene sharply to life through his impish personality, confident acting and fleet-footed acrobatics. But Paul Hemon's production was not sufficiently attentive to the problems of delineating the three levels on which the score operates.

Indeed it was too heavily weighted in favour of slapstick comedy for the rustic. Admittedly their Act III antics are intended as a parody of nineteenth-century Italian operatic conventions, but Britten's music is explicit enough without the deliberate playing for laughs we had here. "This is the silliest stuff that ever I heard", sings Hippolyta, and one was inclined to agree. Perhaps it would not have mattered quite so much had the lofter scenes for the lovers been directed with comparable assertiveness, or if the lighting on Carol Stevenson's multi-coloured carpet of a

set had evoked more effectively the sinister enchantment of the fairy world and more subtly reflected the mood of the music.

Nonetheless we had a splendid Oberon in Christopher Robson, who has a rich, penetrating counter-tenor and holds the stage with an assured presence, as does Marilyn Dale's clear coloratura Tityania. Kenneth Brown, David Barrill, Jennifer Higgins and Rosemary Middleton made an impressive quartet of entangled lovers, and Ralph Mealey was a sympathetic Bottom. The Finchley Children's Music Group provided the excellently drilled, delightful fairies, and Antony Shelley reinforced the individual successes of the evening with tightly controlled, spirited conducting. The opera can be seen again tonight, tomorrow and on Saturday.

Geoffrey Norris

Television

Airtight capsule

On paper, everything about *The World: A Television History* (Channel 4) sounds exactly right. *The Times Atlas of World History*, the perfect sourcebook. Geoffrey Barraclough as chief consultant, none more authoritative. Computer graphics, the best that money can buy. Robert Powell as narrator, an impeccable voice. Helicopter shots of the Parthenon, tracking shots round art treasures from all over the world. Constant music to soothe the senses, constant movement to beguile the eye.

"Alexander flung back the boundaries of the Greek world, founding cities as he went" (as a relief map of Asia Minor is suffused with red). "Julius Caesar, an ambitious and popular aristocrat..." The script is impeccably clear, if a shade under-explanatory (noting, without a trace of irony, that in the early centuries AD philosophical stability was upset by "Stoicism, Cynicism, and Epicureanism"). Greece and Rome in 26 painless minutes. The whole thing sound unbearably virtuous, and ideal for schools.

It may be that some viewers are indeed seduced by this series into the pleasures of history. It may be, on the other hand, that the techniques used to sell Fiat cars and flights on British Airways are counterproductive in this matter, and that these superluous encapsulations only serve to seal the subject more securely off from the masses. Compare Robert Hughes's *The Shock of the New* (BBC2), currently being repeated on Sunday evenings; that too has gyrating busts, floating temples and a single narrator, but, while Hughes welds words and pictures into a brilliantly provocative and conspicuous, Powell et al offer a mechanical caress which passes without trace.

Message from Skinningrove (Channel 4) was predictably sad: a women's group in the Cleveland town with the highest unemployment in the country had persuaded their friends, some still at school, to write poems telling Mrs Thatcher what it feels like to be poor and out of work.

Michael Church

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Theatre

A Moon for the Misbegotten

Riverside

Having exorcized the memory of his parents in *Long Day's Journey into Night*, Eugene O'Neill went on to lay the ghost of his brother Jamie in this, his last play. There is no other resemblance between the two works. Realistic reconstruction of family life gives way to compassionate romance in *Moon for the Misbegotten*, which shows Jamie finding true love at his last gasp, whereas O'Neill's brother simply drank himself to death and passed out in a New Jersey sanatorium.

There are passages in this play which only performances of the greatest emotional integrity can rescue from bathos. But the greater part of the piece shows O'Neill's genius getting the better of his sentimental intentions.

He keeps romance firmly at bay during a comic first act, which turns Victorian mortgage melodrama inside out. Jamie figures at first as the landlord of an Irish tenant farmer, threatened with dispossession by an oil-rich neighbour, and the whole plot turns on the mischievous alliance between tenant and landlord to rout this shared enemy. More important than this is the character of the tenants themselves.

The one familiar element in this rarely performed play is the character of the 18th-century farmer's daughter, Josie Hogan, first seen picking up a club to ward off her bullying father with the line "Not that I need it but it saves his pride". Josie has no connexion with the Tyrone clan, O'Neill may have designed her to fit Jamie's two incompatible sexual requirements of an easy lay and a virginal mother figure, but as she takes shape she outstrips any such schematic plan and emerges as the closest reincarnation of the



Classic partnership: Ian Bannen, Frances de la Tour

goddess Demeter to appear on the modern stage. She is played in and around Brian Vahey's matchwood farmhouse backing on to a cyclorama, the piece develops an elemental rhythm that easily overrides the passages of strained rhetoric and creaky false exits.

A classic partnership develops between Frances de la Tour and Ian Bannen, gradually moving from a budding love

relationship to a tender preparation for death. Miss de la Tour, not for the first time, begins the evening looking like a hefty drudge and ends looking radiantly beautiful. Mr Bannen, skin glistening like wet paper, effects chilling contrasts between false laughter and paralyzed dismay. Alan Devlin is scarcely less memorable as the wily, ferocious old farmer.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

Dawson-Lyell/Ball

Wigmore Hall

One of the troubles with two-piano ensembles is that you notice the ensemble only when it is missing. Happily, in Tuesday night's enjoyable recital by Julian Dawson-Lyell and Andrew Ball, there were only a few moments when communication or rhythmic unanimity faltered. They zipped through Mozart's cloudless (yet hardly superficial) D major Sonata, K488, with ideally graceful vigour, and in one tiny stumble over an awkward figuration in the finale, they at least echoed each other sympathetically.

The Bartok Sonata for two pianos and percussion is really a sonata for four percussionists, two of whom happen to play the piano, but Bartok issued an oddly snobbish instruction that a pianist should supervise the percussionists.

Times have changed: here it was James Wood and Simon Limbrick, with their shining xylophone, tone and thwacked timpani attack, who led the way in incisiveness. Dawson-Lyell and Ball were best when adding their own eerie colours to the central movement. Although it was not ideally clear, this performance had the excitement of players stretched to their limits, straining at the rhythmic leash.

If Bartok's Sonata is for four strikers, Berio's *Linea* is for four melodists, two of whom happen to play vibraphone and marimba: the whole impetus of this gentle, rather tender 15-minute essay in sound comes from a melodic line which is

coloured and diffused by the four players.

The effects are striking, although slightly unconvincing that the sounds were more than pretty. There was far more conviction and colour in the duo's hectic but buoyant account of Debussy's *En Bouteille* et noi.

Nicholas Kenyon

H.M.S. *Pinafore* by Gilbert and Sullivan, with Patrick Cargill as Sir Joseph Porter, is to be presented at the Queen Elizabeth Hall for the second year running, from July 26 to August 6. The conductor is Fraser Goulding and the producer Wilfred Judd.

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Sherrill Milnes as Macbeth, Photo: Roy M. Fox

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SPECTRUM

Hedgehogs and high notes

The Times Profile:
Lord Harewood

"It's very odd about George and music", the Duke of Windsor once confided to Topazia Markevich, the conductor's wife, at a cocktail party. "You know, his parents were quite normal - liked horses and dogs and the country."

A poignant remark because it reveals how little the exiled Duke knew about that other royal nonconformist, his nephew George Lascelles. The seventh Earl of Harewood has made his life in music but he is equally content as the squire (albeit dressed in startling Gaiolise-blue checked tweeds), of Harewood House the family's eighteenth-century home just outside Leeds. "He understands about hedgehogs, you see, and what they do", Neville Usher, the estate manager says. "He is a complete countryman, a good shot; he knows what he's doing." The two men have been friends since they met in the army just after the war and Neville Usher is responsible for the upkeep of the 7,000 acres (13,000 acres went in death duties when the sixth Earl died), including the house, with the Chippendale and the Meissen, the home farm, the conference centre, the gardens, the adventure playground and all the other treats that tempt 300,000 visitors to Harewood each year.

"One of the things I admire about George is the way in which he has succeeded in keeping his royal, lord-of-the-manor, side and the musical, artistic side of his life apart and yet together", says Harold Rosenthal, who owns *Opera* magazine and has known Harewood for 40 years. "He assumes either persona with the greatest of ease and has been able to encourage a greater interest in the arts in the younger members of the royal family - the Kents, the Gloucesters, Prince Charles."

Throughout his career, Lord Harewood has managed to sidestep the conventional duties of royalty and instead of being patron of this and that, he has become president (of Leeds United) and the Football Association, for instance) or managing director (the position he now fills so successfully at the English National Opera) and he has always made things work and happen. Back in the 1960s when it was rather smart to be a hairdresser and have a cockney accent, it was Lord Harewood, then chairman of the artistic committee of the English Stage Company, who battled courteously with the Lord Chamberlain's office to get Osborne's *Look back in Anger* on to the stage of the Royal Court Theatre.

He says that reporters still greet him with: "You're rather interested in music, aren't you?" or they remark how intelligent and cultured he appears to be, considering his family background. He finds the inference rather offensive: "The reason why people think this has always eluded me, Prince Charles, for instance, is very much the reverse of being half-witted."

For the record, his great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, adored the ballet, his mother (the Princess Royal) had a genuine ear for music and his father enjoyed his paintings as wholeheartedly as he enjoyed his racing, and

was adept at *petit point*. Several of the chair seats at Harewood were embroidered by the sixth Earl, who liked to learn his Masonic ritual aloud while sewing. He was known as "Lucky" Lascelles, incidentally, because he once spotted an unpleasant great-uncle at his club and, out of courtesy, went and sat with him. It was the only time they met and the great-uncle left him £3m. "Well, at least he's well set up", King George V is reported to have said when Henry Lascelles came courting his only daughter.

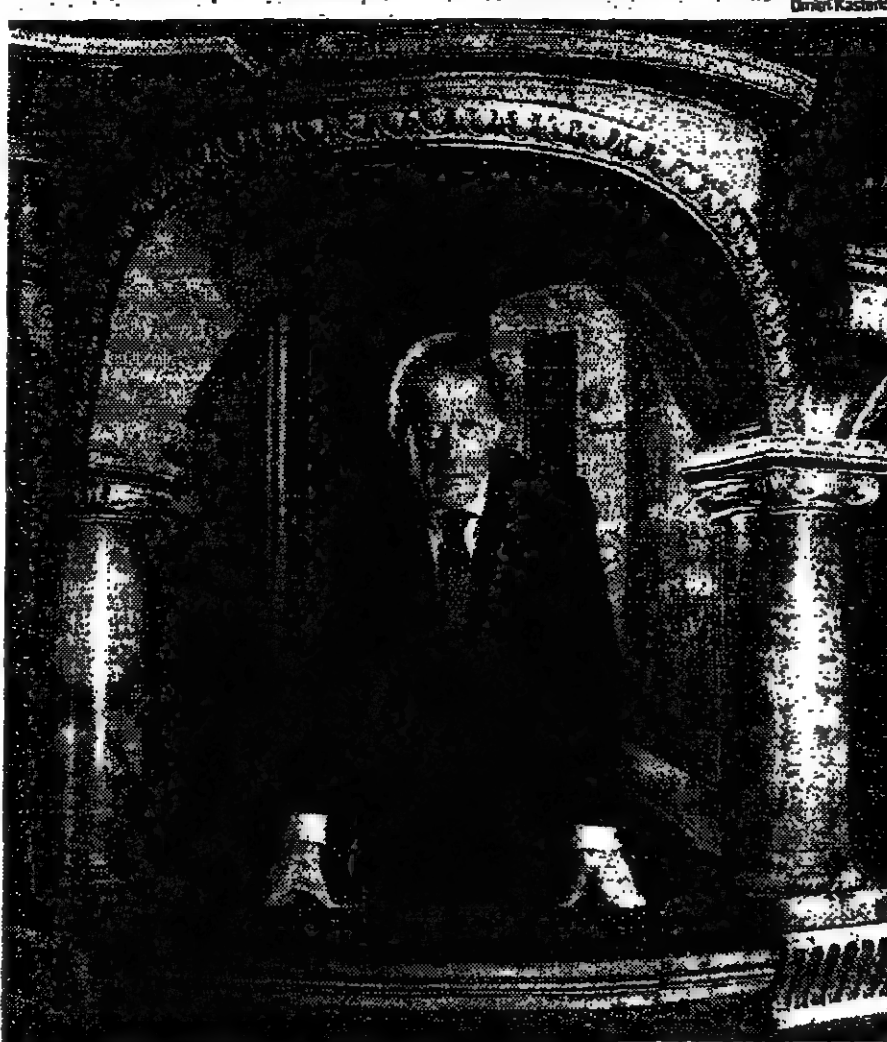
The Lascelles boys (George and his younger brother Gerald) had a happy, non-royal childhood: "I was from a straight, country gentleman background in Yorkshire and I went to the Palace because my grandparents were the King and Queen", Lord Harewood wrote in his lively book of memoirs. "My parents were skilful enough to handle this so that it seemed neither dauntingly grand nor anything to boast about."

Lord Harewood is unpretentious about music and admits that his interest was sparked off by hearing Richard Tauber in *Blossom Time*: "I knew then that music was the element in which I wanted to live." The interest was developed at Eton and Cambridge, but he was never a performer: "I'm the world's worst pianist." At Sandhurst, which he considered "worse than prison", in the Guards, which he didn't like much either, and later, as a prisoner of war in Colditz, he whiled away the routine boredom by reading gramophone catalogues, memorizing musical directories and making lists of performances and operas he would like to see and hear when the war was over.

He is now 60 and still has an amazing memory for people, faces, things - a royal bonus, perhaps - and will happily spend hours arguing about who opened the batting for Yorkshire in 1932 or which soprano took over in *Aida* unexpectedly at La Scala in 1951. He is usually right. People who work with him say that he likes being liked ("Call me George") and he likes being right. He seemed rather pleased to be able to point out that *The Times* had inadvertently sent a letter confirming my arrival to the other Harewood, a West Indian self-styled earl, living in south-east London, rather than to himself.

Having left the Army, Lord Harewood launched *Opera* magazine with the help of Harold Rosenthal, a schoolmaster he met through the correspondence columns of *The Gramophone*, and Rosenthal took over the magazine when his partner joined the Royal Opera House. Lord Harewood started as junior assistant to David Webster the general administrator, but was controller of opera planning by the time he left to become artistic director of the Edinburgh Festival.

"At Edinburgh it was my job to persuade a lot of people with their own independent shows to come and do things in my show", he says. For two years he had such a tricky time with Marlene Dietrich's tantrums that he considered circulating the rumour that



reports of her age had been greatly exaggerated - she was in truth only just over 50.

After Edinburgh there were several years as artistic adviser to the New Philharmonia Orchestra, something of a non-job since he had no specific brief. Then, in 1972, Stephen Arlen died and Lord Harewood was invited to become managing director of Sadler's Wells, which had recently moved from Islington to the Coliseum in the West End. The company had always fostered a British tradition among singers and composers and sung in English so (after much lobbying by Arlen and Harewood) it was suitably renamed the English National Opera in January 1974.

At the beginning, the Coliseum had in many people's minds, a Gilbert & Sullivan in *Lilac Time* feel about it and the fact that the operas were sung in English tended to reinforce this assumption. It is Lord Harewood's achievement that he has succeeded in taking the stuffy elitist element out of opera and turned the ENO into one of the most stimulating companies in the world.

He has done this, not by shelling out huge fees for international stars, but by painstakingly building up an ensemble company which, developing gradually, has nurtured such home-grown stars as Valerie Masterson, Josephine Barstow and John Tomlinson. With public grants of just over £6m against Covent Garden's £9.6m he has managed to broaden the repertoire, putting on new operas, rediscovering the lesser works of Wagner, Strauss and Verdi, finding ways of bringing familiar operas fresh to the public. Jonathan Miller's *Rigoletto*, performed as an every day story of Mafia folk, was an example of this policy's success.

Why is it, I wonder, that so many people become addicted to opera? "For one voice to surmount a chorus of 80 and an orchestra of 100 seems impossible and yet it is the commonplace of opera", Lord Harewood says. "That's exciting enough, but if you do that well, then you've really got something going." Most of all he enjoys finding someone who, at a very early stage, shows tremendous promise. "You acquire a nose for it, like a football manager."

He sees the company as a "family", is always back-stage before an important performance, on-stage afterwards and (although some singers who did not want to renew their contracts have found themselves dropped with a resounding crash) he says he is delighted when one of his successful singers returns.

"They come back and say 'Oh, it's wonderful to be working properly again'."

I really believe, that the jet-age travelling performers are now almost precluded from doing anything serious as they whirl around on the current like migrating birds. At the Coliseum it's never just one singer coming in, doing his bit and hoping the rest don't impinge on him.

During the mid 1970s there was a strike, several near strikes and works-to-rule at the ENO, and Harewood's friends noticed his leftish-liberal views wavering slightly. "My attitude has always been that nobody forces you to work in an opera house, you choose to do it and there's a lot of job satisfaction", he says. "Still, even if that is true, it is not one hundred per cent relevant to how people feel. Of course I was disappointed. Of course I felt it personally. But I also felt a total

failure. No matter what anyone tells you, a strike means that management has failed."

He admits that it helps to be the Queen's cousin when raising money, but royal connections can be a personal and professional disadvantage. In 1949, Lord Harewood married the pianist Marion Stein (now Mrs Jeremy Thorpe) after Queen Mary had withheld her consent and then relented. "Not only Jewish... she didn't hunt", Neville Usher says, summing up the frisson of shock that swept through the shires at the time. And then, 10 years later, he met and fell in love with the Australian violinist Patricia Tuckwell. In 1964 their son Mark was born and after three more difficult years, there was a divorce and Patricia ("Bambi") became the new Lady Harewood.

"Divorce is a sort of death, a torture. Everything you do is wrong, every move you make," Lord Harewood said at the time. He lost many friends, including the man he loved most, Benjamin Britten. "For years I could not hear his music... without a deep sense of sadness for what I knew I had lost." His mother said only: "What will people say? and, for 10 years, he was virtually relegated from the royal family, until Princess Margaret ended the rift by attending the ENO's first royal gala. He was not invited to Princess Anne's wedding, or to the Duke of Windsor's funeral: "Perhaps, for me, the saddest public result of my divorce."

His professional life was also suffering. Harewood was an obvious choice for Webster's job at Covent Garden when he retired, but how could the Board appoint an administrator to the Royal Opera House who was *persona non grata* with royalty? He was forced to resign from the Edinburgh Festival and as Chancellor of the University of York and he was deeply embarrassed, at this time, when the press hailed him as "a royal rebel" for his active campaign in support of the abolition of capital punishment.

Since his mother died in 1965, Lord Harewood has worked to make Harewood House self-sufficient enough to survive for David, James, or Jeremy, one of his three sons by his first marriage, or for Mark. "I hope one of them will eventually be interested in taking on the responsibilities here and making it work, but it's silly to try and force children to do anything they are not interested in doing."

It is not a going concern yet, which is why, on the day of my visit, he has invited the press to sample the facilities he and the famous Box Tree Restaurant (one of only two Relais Gourmands in Britain) will be offering to top businessmen for the use of the state dining room and library and conference room. Colin Long, co-proprietor of the Box Tree with Malcolm Reid, says: "I said to Malcolm the other day, 'Just think. We used to wave at Lord and Lady Harewood as they drove past in their car and now, here we are, dining at their table.' Lord Harewood makes a welcoming speech about needing 'lolly' and enjoying the 'nost' and tries not to notice Lady Harewood winking when he calls her 'the boss'."

Shirley Lowe

The Tungs and the Bones: The Memoirs of Lord Harewood. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £9.95.

moreover...
Miles Kington

It seems a shame to me that, in the 3,000 guides to Wimbledon I have read so far, nobody but the players has been mentioned. As all visitors to the fabulous fortnight will know, there is much more to the event than just the competitors. Here are just a few of the colourful characters you should watch out for.

The Duke of Debutante, Grand Old Man. The Duke gave up his administrative post at Wimbledon in the 1930s, but has taken a keen interest in the old place ever since. "These young fellows have been interested in nothing but money for the past 10 years, you know. Damn shame. I've put the money first since 1932. That was when I inherited my Central Court block of seats from my father, and I've been making a cool £5,000 a year out of them ever since. Usually I auction them off to friends in the City long before it all starts, but I always like to keep a few back. It gives me a thrill to get up early and wander down the queue, flogging them off. No, I never watch tennis. I'm too busy manning my strawberry stall, which has been in the family since 1903. Care for a punnet? Only two quid. No? Then push off, old boy."

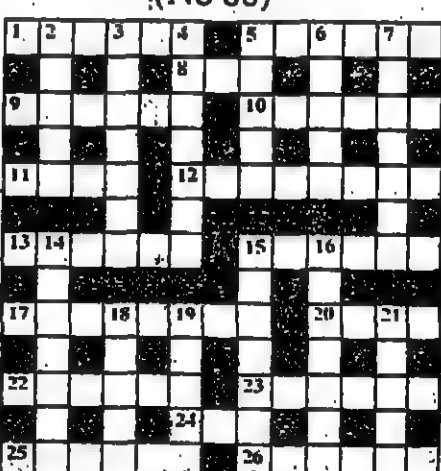
Linda Conquest, Plucky Little. Twenty-four-year-old Linda has been the plucky little girl of English tennis for seven years now, and has earned the title through her inability ever to get through the preliminary qualifying outsiders' round, which takes place in January. This year she put up a magnificent fight before being edged out 6-0, 6-0 by the Paraguayan veteran, 58-year-old Luisa de la Interconcion. "No complaints," says Linda. "But I'd been practising in icy conditions, with lumps of slush all over the court, so the mild sunny day took me quite by surprise. There's always next year, though."

Garvin Trimble, Referee-Fetcher. Tennis is, as far as anyone can tell, the only game which needs both umpires and referees. When the going gets too rough for the umpire, the referee is sent for, and Garvin is the man who has to do it. "It's a tough job. Finding the ref is easy enough - getting him to appear is the hard bit, because usually he's shaking and moaning and saying 'No, no, don't make me do it, not McEnroe again.' So I have to pick him up, get him angry, maybe even slap him around a little. When he's raring for a fight, I send him on."

Viola Valentine, Free-lance Mother. One of the things that television commentators most like doing is pointing out relatives of the players in the crowd. Unfortunately, most unseeded players don't bring parents. That's where Viola comes in - for a fee, she is prepared to masquerade as anyone's loving mother. You'll easily recognize her: large American glasses, inability to watch exciting rallies, much given to standing up and shrieking. Worst year: 1978, when through a confusion in instructions she urged Lloyd Fletcher through a 5-set match by screaming "Come on, Guillermo!"

Enrico Intaglio, Ticket Printer. A familiar figure to early morning queues, with his mobile ticket-printing unit in the road outside the ground. Would not talk to *The Times*, at least not for the sort of money we could afford.

Part 2 tomorrow includes the Line Judge of the Year.

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 88)

ACROSS:
1 Tent, entertainment (6)
5 Fairness (6)
8 Vase-like vessel (3)
9 Wrecker (6)
11 Yonburi (4)
12 Grass alligator (3,5)
13 Come into sight (6)
15 Crime (6)
17 Shore mound (4,4)
22 Celtic language (6)
24 Channel scoop (6)
26 Female sheep (3)
28 Paper head (6)
29 Uncommon (6)

DOWN:
2 Funous (5)
3 Intonation (7)
4 Nonmetallic element (7)
6 Take pleasure in (5)
7 Mother's brother (5)
10 Poster (7)
14 Cricketer (7)
16 Sweet spirit (6)
18 Dutch earthenware (3)
19 Open sore (5)
21 Metal piece (5)
23 Uncommon (6)

SOLUTION TO No 87:
ACROSS: 1 Abacus 4 Cowboy 7 Riol 8 Reminder 9 Joystick 12 Bet 15 Lotus 16 Penut 17 Air 19 Topulace 24 Trucked up 25 Gue 26 Choppy 27 Roarer
DOWN: 1 Aury 2 Apologise 3 Surt 4 Comic 5 Wand 6 Oxyde 10 Sweep 11 Kneel 12 Biocular 13 Tote 14 Plos 18 Touch 20 Olden 21 Upper 22 Ship 23 Her

This week
in the TLS

CHINA

This week's issue of the TLS includes fifteen pages of special articles and reviews of new and recent books from and about China

- Johnathan Spence
The writer in crisis
- * Michael Sullivan
The artist's role
- * J K Fairbank
US-China relations
- * David Hawkes
Classical poetry
- * C R Bawden
Secret history of the Mongols
- * Joseph Needham
The idea of inoculation
- * W F Jenner
Contemporary fiction
- * William Watson
Archaeology
- * also
Ceramics Food History Politics

TLS

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Looking to
the future

The most active field of robotics is vision. Dozens of academic and industrial laboratories in Britain and hundreds in the United States are working on systems to give sight to the rising second generation of robots.

One of the cheapest and fastest new vision systems is being introduced by a small Hull company. Electric Automation, based on research at Hull and Nottingham universities. It puts the robot's eye, a miniature solid-state camera three centimetres square, on its hand or gripper.

The system, called Image 32, gets away with a low-resolution camera because, mounted at the end of the robot arm, it gives a clear close-up of objects being inspected or manipulated. The images can be processed fast enough (40 frames a second) for the micro-processor to guide the robot through continuous movements.

Image 32 can give sight to a conventional robot, like the Unimation Puma, for just £1,600. But it can sort out only shapes that do not overlap - for example parts lying on top of a table or a conveyor belt. No one has yet marketed a vision system that can pick parts out of a bin where they are jumbled on top of one another.

Generation II

Research into robots has been intense in Japan over the last 10 years as universities and research institutes have directed their efforts into developing what have become known as second-generation robots. These devices, equipped with sophisticated sensors, will give the units sight,

hearing and mobility on a scale not yet devised.

Japan, though acknowledged as the biggest user of robots, is often criticized, particularly by the Americans, for overstating its use of robots. Devices which would normally be classified as automated factory units have been called robots.

To ward off the criticisms, the Japan Industrial Robot Association conducted its own research and broke the robot population into six categories: manual manipulators, fixed sequence robots, variable sequence robots, playback robots, numerically controlled robots and "intelligent robots". Strictly

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research
ROBOTICS

speaking, only the last three categories are robots. The Association has recently completed further research into whether there really is a market for advanced robots. Hostile environments - or those which would be classified as bad or impossible working conditions - were the area most likely to employ robots.

Space invaders

Japanese manufacturers are joining a government-sponsored project to develop robots to work in extreme

environments - for example, maintaining nuclear reactors or mining on the sea bed. Eventually they will work in space, too. The Japanese Industrial Robot Association estimates that £50m worth of robots will be sold to inspect and maintain nuclear plants by 1985. The world market for undersea robots will be slower to develop but could exceed £30m by 1990 if international agreement is reached on exploiting the seabed.

At what cost?

Alongside the high-tech mainstream of robotics research is a parallel movement to develop simple

machines that can work alongside humans, rather than supplanting them.

Yes-Man, a charmingly named product of PA Technology's Cambridge laboratories, is a good example of the alternative trend. It is a two-armed robot, designed to do routine, repetitive tasks like glueing, drilling and welding, while its human companion concentrates on more complex assembly operations.

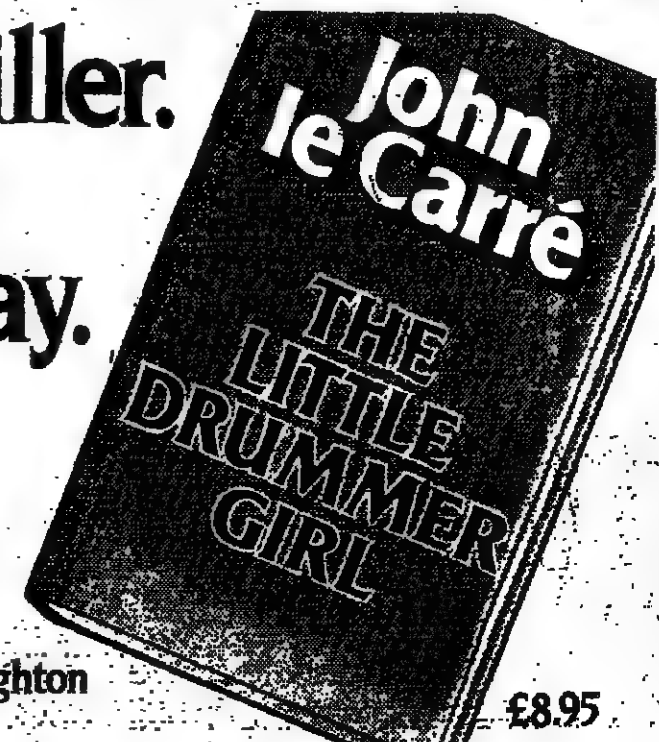
So far, Yes-Man exists only as a prototype. If it goes into full production, it will probably cost between £5,000 and £10,000. Some of the simplest industrial robots available today are much cheaper than that. Colne Robotics will soon launch Android II, a micro-robot capable of lifting 4lb for less than £1,500.

Clive Cookson and Bill Johnstone

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BOOKS

The world of the great Russian
Underground ManDostoevsky
By John Jones

(Oxford, £15)

John Jones's criticism is about writing. He is interested in the choice of words, making verbal patterns, the way a writer's words form his vision and vice versa. He writes very close to his texts: his book on Keats is thick with detail and distinctions and comes closer than anything else I know to how and what Keats thought. His Dostoevsky book makes revelation after revelation - especially for those of us who must read in translation - about Dostoevsky's careful way with words and narrative form.

The early *Poor People* and *The Double* he says, are about the fear of being without identity. In the episodic *Poor People* the copy clerk Devushkin, tries to find himself by finding a place, a relationship, in the lodging-house world of cold stoves, bad smells, airlessness. His people have "no one to be and nowhere to go". In *The Double* Mr Golyadkin is "the same as everybody else". He is faced with an intensive, invasive, subversive replication of himself, an embodiment of the Underground Man's fear that we are all not individuals but interchangeable "generalisations". Devushkin's world is littered with things Golyadkin is abstract, a paper figure, a literary parody, a statistic. "I can't possibly go out in this weather; I might fall ill and perhaps even die; the death rate is so high, especially now." He speaks of his life as a hypothetical "example" - "If today, for example, something went wrong - if some pimple appears out of the blue..." These nervous dehumanizing "for examples" with which Jones shows the text to be patterned, he says, not translated. He shows us what we have lost.

After the commuted death sentence and four years penal servitude, Dostoevsky, Jones says, worked his way back from this Kafka or Beckett-like abstraction towards the nineteenth-century novel. "In prison, amongst robbers, I first distinguished people," he wrote to his brother, but *The House of the Dead* is deliberately, formally, "the notes of an unknown man". This book too is concerned with human identity under pressure, here in the community of imprisonment John Jones describes how, when the prisoners release the eagle the narrative voice moves from "I" to "They" to "We" to "Everybody". This move to inclusive identity tends to get lost too in translation. Similarly the prison hospital scenes were revised carefully so that "the doctor" becomes "our doctor", "the ward", "our ward".

Jones shows how the large preoccupations of the notebooks - the idea of the Great Sinner, Confession, the god man, become more doubtful and enigmatic as the language of the novels develops and shapes itself as their worlds claim to be the precursor of novels we never read or inhabit the story of Raskolnikov's redemption, the "real" novel

with Alyosha at the centre, which will succeed the *Karamazovs* we have. Jones is harsh about *The Idiot* which he doesn't analyse, calling it "forced, hysterical, hyperbolic, fast and boring." This is because it is "calm and classic third person narrative" and thus "schematic". The famous censored chapter of *The Possessed*, Stavrogin's Confession, Jones thinks is also rightly excluded - too moral, too direct. Dostoevsky "cannot foster any of his deepest values, except obliquely, by stealth."

The major novels certainly distinguish people, confer identity, by stripping away ideas, possibilities, clarifications, worked through in the notebooks. Jones shows how the abandoning of the confessional form, the slipping from inside to outside Raskolnikov's head, gives *Crime and Punishment* its urgency and authority. He is at his best with *The Possessed*, whose successive formal decisions create the limitations of its world and from there its sense of universal importance and terror. In the notebooks Peter Verkhovensky was a "philosopher of anarchism" documented and analysed. In the notebooks Stavrogin was an archetypal "bored" Russian, also a Great Sinner and confessor. Dostoevsky "came to see that his conception was hopelessly overworked."

In the notebooks Stavrogin talks a lot about his boredom and about boredom in general. In the text he never uses the word. He yawns sometimes. He is opaque, incomprehensible, trivial, frightening, as people are. Peter Verkhovensky's malice is now much more like Iago's mischief than a coherent philosophy. This is achieved by the use of the narrator, who is both chronicler and mind-character, whose information is partial, inaccurate, contradictory, and whose explanations of people's motives or judgments of their acts only leave them more obscure, multifarious, lifelike.

Jones quotes the notebooks: the narrative method which "will save everything" consists in "not explaining" Stavrogin but by contrast presenting Stepan Verkhovensky "always with explanations." The "explanation" of this comic, furtive, marvellously solid old man are of course the narrator's, not Dostoevsky's. Jones shows how this contrast works and shows Dostoevsky's delicate "explanations" that are too definite or clever. It is a brilliantly tactful, illuminating piece of criticism. Tactful too, are Jones's dealings with literary historians and critical schools. Of course *The Double* parodies Gogol and romantic literature but to docket it as parody is to miss its idiosyncratic design. Of course the rootless people of the novels are "modern, urban" men, but these adjectives should not be overstressed. Dostoevsky is not "for example" a social realist. "Pressure itself and the embattled state are what matters." The exemplary patience and particularly of Jones's work help us to see how and why.

A. S. Byatt



"Women of Belfast", a bronze sculpture by F. E. McWilliam 1973

The world seen through Irish eyes

Contemporary Irish Art

Edited by Roderic Knowles
(Wolfhound, £25 Irish)

First to congratulate Roderic Knowles and the Wolfhound Press on producing a largely comprehensive and very well illustrated book on a subject that is almost unknown outside Ireland. Few Irish painters with the exception of Louis le Brocq regularly exhibit abroad, and apart from in the USA, group exhibitions of Irish contemporary paintings are hardly ever seen. This present survey certainly helps to fill a gap that demonstrates the extraordinary diversity of styles apparent in the arts of Ireland today. Of course it is by no means only in Ireland that this distinction is to be seen. It is apparent everywhere, and although Coatsworth's statement that "a self-taught artist is an artist taught by a very ignorant man" may still hold, at no time in world history have so many previous, as well as contemporary, influences been demonstrated. The whole

gaze is run from impressionism and hard-line realism through abstraction down to the physical "happenings" of Alastair MacLennan who "naked and stained with black over head, neck, hands and feet, dead fish hanging from neck and wrists, walked ritualistically around the gallery (also adorned with dead fish) and dragging a sweeping brush behind him".

Neil Shawcross, Brian Blackshaw, Terence Flanagan and Camille Souter show their allegiance to an impressionistic approach, whilst Martin Gale, John Devlin, Robert Ballagh and Edward Maguire are more of the hard-edged school of realism. Both Tim Goulding and Colin Middleton adopt a very competent though bewildering choice of different styles whereas Patrick Scott and Michael Ashur consistently demonstrate an elegant and jewel like abstraction. Tony O'Malley and Patrick Collins are "original" and immediately recognizable.

The sculptures of F. E. McWilliam, Conor Fallon, Deborah Brown and John Burke attract attention but apart from the

landscape content of some of the painters pictures, none of these lists of names could be said to represent a specifically Irish school.

However, Dermot McCarthy, described as "unique Irish visionary", and also Jim Fitzpatrick with his Celtic and decorative illustrations do represent two entirely Irish artists. Unfortunately the one Irish school of painting - the outcast primitive painters from Tory Island, is not represented at all either by name or by illustration. The literary contributions, apart from Mr Knowles' introduction have been collected from articles in exhibition catalogues, books and monographs, with authors and critics ranging from Dr James White, previous Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, Bruce Arnold, Seamus Heaney and Brian Fallon, to John Russell, Bryan Robertson and other. This documentation should certainly take its place in all libraries that aim to represent the achievements of different countries in the contemporary arts.

Derek Hill

The path to the Ayatollah

In the Service of the
Peacock ThroneThe Diaries of the Shah's last
Ambassador to London

By Parviz C. Radji

(Hamish Hamilton, £12.50)

Montesquieu and Voltaire established the useful literary convention of the Persian observer as a looking-glass in which their own society could see itself. Parviz Radji's diaries go one better. He was a real life Persian, observing Britain from the privileged vantage point of the Iranian embassy in Princes Gate between 1976 and 1979. These were the last years of the Shah's rule in Iran, and the years of the Callaghan Government in Britain.

Neither country, in this record, is seen at its best. Educated in England himself, Radji was sensitive to some of the nuances and hypocrisies of the British elite with which he mingled, though he soon gets out of his depth when he ventures into academia. He is as sharp in noting uncritical sycophancy towards himself and his imperial master as he is

in reacting to priggish and self-righteous disapproval. But he is far more severe on his own countrymen, and even on himself. "Am I?" he writes (long before there is any hint of revolution), "basically a weak and impressionable person? ... Why is it that when people talk about torture by Savak or bribery in high places, I feel humiliated to such an extent that I am robbed of any will to answer back? Such iniquitous deeds have been going on for a long time and, what is more, I have known about them all along..."

"Is it just that I don't know the rules of the game, that along with the lavish house, the Rolls-Royce and the Dom Perignon comes the responsibility - bureaucratic rather than moral - to defend the system, willingly?" And so he goes on, finding no answer to his own agonized questions except to admit "that I thought I lacked the courage to resign".

One is reminded of Ciano, soldiering on as foreign minister and reserving for his diary the growing contempt he felt for the Duce. Ciano was Mussolini's son-in-law. Radji writes of "many moments of tender

affection" he shared with the Shah's twin sister. Ciano was eventually shot by Mussolini's supporters having sided with Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel. Radji is alive and well and living in London, but deeply and justifiably embittered by the useless sacrifice of his friend and patron, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, the Shah's prime minister for 12 years, arrested on the Shah's orders and executed five months later by the revolutionary authorities after a parody of a trial.

These diaries are anything but a defence of the Shah's regime. They reveal that the man paid to defend it in Britain did not believe in it. (They also reveal that the Shah sent his ambassador to London solely to do battle with the media and Amnesty International. The serious business of loans, contracts, arms purchases, barter deals is carried on over his head or behind his back.) They show from the inside the disintegration of an inherently rotten system. But now that we know the sequel, that no longer seems such an amusing spectacle.

Edward Mortimer

Fiction

A passionate sensibility

The Collected
Stories
By Dylan Thomas

(Dent, £8.50)

The Art of Living
and other stories
By John Gardner

(Secker & Warburg, £8.50)

Open the Door
By Rosemary Manning

(Cape, £7.95)

Pomeroy
By Gordon Williams

(Michael Joseph, £7.95)

The Collected Stories of Dylan Thomas are a rearrangement and a celebration, not a discovery or a revelation. No new material is included. The book begins and ends with Thomas's more complex and surreal early stories, first col-

lected in *The Map of Love* and *A Prospect of the Sea*, also later in Walford Davies's excellent *Early Prose Writings*. The *Art of Living* is a young boy's reprinted, the marvellous reminiscences of Thomas's adolescence. Then *Adventures in the Skin Trade*, although Thomas always thought of it as an unfinished novel. And then, inexplicably, the radio pieces from *Quite Early In Morning*, including "Return Journey", but excluding "Under Milk Wood". These are hardly stories, but scripts for the BBC and plays for voices.

If there is a value in this collection for a new generation of readers, it lies in the convenience of reading most of Dylan Thomas's prose and radio plays in sequence in one volume. The overworked quality of the early works, drowned deep in love of words, gives way to the control and rich humour of the later works. Here is the growing and refining of a passionate sensibility over 20 years of writing. But there is no clear definition between what was written for reading and for speaking, only a clear view that Thomas's development signified a loosening of tongues.

The *Art of Living*, eight other stories, and a novella are another memorial, this time to the American novelist, John Gardner. He often worked on the boundaries between myth and life; his novel *Grendel* was particularly fine. The title story examines the premise that artists are allowed to do anything, that art is meant to make people feel even through shock. A cool, guide to a town gang, provokes its members in

stealing a black dog for the pot: they eat Imperial Dog and transcend their ordinariness. The novella, "Vivian the Box-Printer" tells of the disgraceful speaking miniature of a Princess that causes consternation to its creator and to the Court. Three further stories demonstrate Gardner's love and understanding of music and its powers. In all, the stories are a tribute to a writer of prodigious talent who died too soon.

Rosemary Manning has been gone too long from the world of fiction. Her rare grace, her spare plotting, her excellent interweaving of legends and private lives has been missed. In *Open the Door*, she examines five people on an archaeological dig in Wales, whose own loves and despairs, and revenges are foretold by passages in the *Mabinogion*. Where Iris Murdoch strains and John Updike exaggerates the distinctions between legends and social relationships, Rosemary Manning is exact. There are infinite riches in this little novel.

John Stockley Pomeroy is the American Flashman, a dare-devil black sheep in the clothing of a gentleman wolf. He is better at kicks in the gut than fisticuffs, at palming a deck than playing cards. He gives the great men of history his better lines, asking Teddy Roosevelt, "You walk softly but you carry a big stick?" Pomeroy himself struts and carries a big mouth. Gordon Williams puts his cadish adventurer through Edwardian politics at a brisk, amusing and exciting pace with some *macho* sexual scenes flung down for titillation?

Andrew Sinclair

Mr Johnson's cosmology
Victorian valuesA History of the
Modern World

From 1917 to the 1980

By Paul Johnson

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson,
£16.50)

This history of the modern world rightly begins with the destruction of the old European order during 1917-1918 and with the creation of Lenin's Soviet state in Russia. But the often-told story of the rise of Stalin, Hitler, and of the Second World War and its aftermath is partly explained in Mr Johnson's view by the relativist ideas of Freud, Marx, and Einstein. These thinkers "all conveyed the same message to the 1930s: the world was not what it seemed. The senses, whose empirical perceptions shaped our ideas of time and distance, right and wrong, law and justice, and the nature of man's behaviour in society, were not to be trusted."

The line of descent from Einstein to the Khmer Rouge may be a tenuous one for some readers, but there is a valid point. Once given the conscious or unconscious acceptance of a relativist world, with no fixed moral values, the drift not merely to dictatorship but to ideological totalitarianism became possible. In line with this thesis, Mr Johnson stresses that the great destructive forces of the twentieth century result from the marriage of political activism with the power of the state. Even in countries which remain democratic, the growth of big government, and its corollary, big spending, weakens the entire social fabric. This comes at a time when we face an implacable external enemy. In expounding these ideas, Mr Johnson covers a great deal of ground. There are effective Grand Guignol portraits of the big monsters, Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, and Mao. The lesser demons of the third world, Nyerere, the Emperor Bokassa, and Sekou Touré are impaled. Always the emphasis is on the way each cumulative outrage is rationalized and explained by well-meaning Western commentators. Consequently, Johnson admires Joseph Conrad as "the only substantial writer of the time whose vision remains clear and true in every particular." There is an opposite quotation from *Under Western Eyes* (1911) which expresses Conrad's conviction that violent revolution destroys idealism and results in "hopes grotesquely betrayed."

The thread of the main argument sometimes sinks beneath the detail which illustrates the mounting anarchy in the world since 1945, as even the super-powers lose control of events. But one positive theme

which Mr Johnson pursues is the beneficial effect of the postwar economic boom in the West. This began as early as the summer of 1946 in the United States, "the start of the longest cycle of capitalist expansion in history, spreading to Europe (as the Marshall Plan took effect) in the 1950s, and to Japan and the Pacific in the 1960s; lasting, with occasional dips, to the mid-1970s."

With the end of the boom during 1974-75, there comes the close of the postwar period with Watergate and Vietnam. Mr Johnson describes Watergate as a "media putch", and leaves open the question as to whether Mr Nixon's actions could be possibly justified by reasons of state.

There is some surprising information from recently opened archives on the addition of earlier presidents to the tape recorder. FDR arranged for the bugging of his wife's hotel room. Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy all used tapes, and Lyndon Johnson was "an inveterate tapper." Here I think the author fails to grasp the peculiar conjunction of mendacity and vulgarity in the Watergate revelations that outraged even Nixon's staunchest supporters. On the other hand, Paul Johnson is surely correct in his assessment that the ultimate significance of Watergate is that it led to "a radical shift in the balance of power towards the legislature," the effects of which are going to influence world politics for a long time.

If there is a golden age in Mr Johnson's cosmology, it is America in the 1920s and again in the Eisenhower era. He stresses the self-confidence of the United States during the 1950s, and writes of Eisenhower's determination, bordering on obsession, to keep down government spending. With the advent of President Kennedy, welfare spending soared, under President Johnson inflation escaped control, and with the abdication of power in Indochina there came a near-disintegration of American foreign policy.

The real heroes of this book are not only Churchill, Truman, and Eisenhower, men not given to self-doubt, but also Adenauer, de Gasperi, and Shigeru Yoshida. These politicians played a central part in rebuilding a shattered world in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and also believed that "the most important characteristic of organized society to be the rule of law." Despite its sometimes facile judgements, Mr Johnson's history does reflect his own evident belief in the rule of law, and also displays a parallel enthusiasm for the cause of freedom.

David Rees

CORLEVIDAL

Duluth

Its scurrility and wit are a large joy
Anthony Burgess, *Punch*

Mr Vidal's brilliance seldom fails him
sparkling prose

Christopher Wordsworth, *The Guardian*

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BILLIE JEAN KING

THE TIMES DIARY

A little learning

Labour MPs, as they argue who should be leader, keep asking each other which candidate is most likely to frighten Margaret Thatcher - Roy or Neil or Eric or Peter. If the Prime Minister is frightened at the prospect of facing Neil Kinnock across the despatch box twice weekly, the Labour Party should bear in mind that her fear must be very new. As recently as June 6 she had some trouble remembering who he was. That was the day when a needed Kinnock made his unhappy remark about soldiers in the Falklands having to die in order to prove that Thatcher had guts. When she was told of his words by one of her Downing Street aides, her first response was to hope, for everyone's sake, that the newspapers would not make too much of it. "But who said it?" she inquired. Once told, there was a moment's pause, a puzzled look, then the words: "Oh yes, Mr Kinnock. He's their education spokesman, isn't he?" He is indeed.

Ariel survey?

More problems for the divided Israeli cabinet. Ariel Sharon, the former defence minister, spent last weekend in London for what was described as a private visit, but I am told by the London correspondent of the Israeli *Haaretz* that Sharon took the opportunity of meeting some unidentified Lebanese politicians in secret. When his cabinet colleagues found out, they were more than a little surprised, for since Sharon was forced to resign he is now only a minister without portfolio. Now they want to know why he took this initiative and, more importantly, who gave him permission.

Farmer Jim

During his years in high office James Callaghan was noticeably reticent about his alter ego as a Sussex farmer. Now, however, he has been persuaded to contribute a run-in to a new booklet publicizing the agricultural services provided by the National Westminster Bank. "I now realize the absolute necessity of working with nature," he writes. "It is no use arrogantly laying down a timetable and expecting nature to conform. I have had a great education. Farming has taught me patience. I am more philosophical than I was." Words of wisdom, perhaps, for present and future prime ministers.

Fake Pearl

The *Sunday Times* recent exposure of those other fake diaries, the newly published memoirs of Cora Pearl, will do nothing to harm the prospects of a dramatization of the life of the Plymouth-born courtesan, to be premiered at the Edinburgh Festival, its author and director, Julian Suggitt, maintains that he made no use of the spurious memoirs; however, Cora's activities in Second Empire Paris are certainly lurid enough to be presented without embellishment. Intriguingly, the part of Cora will be played by Dana Gillespie, who was the first Mary in *Jesus Christ Superstar*.

Bubbly for beer

Michael Jackson, winner of the London Tourist Board's annual award for the best guidebook to London - which, incidentally, is said to have had more books written about it than any city in the world - makes his living primarily as a beer connoisseur; he writes and lectures about the stuff endlessly, here and in the US. Imagine his surprise, then, when Michael Bentley, publisher of his *American Express Pocket Guide to London*, booked him into a temperance hotel during a recent promotional appearance in Birmingham. They were making amends, he reflected equably at yesterday morning's awards ceremony, by filling him up with champagne at 11 am.

Stiff diet

The latest delicacy which I bring to your attention comes from "Lung-kow area of China" and is "made of pure greenbean starch with scientific method". It describes itself as a kind of "vermicelli", "famous at home and abroad for its superior quality... its thread is fine and even flexible, but not muddy when over-boiled". Better still, it is also "an effective stuff for hot-relief". Unfortunately there are no cooking instructions on the packet.

Younger players in the Third International Golden Oldies Rugby Festival in Sydney next month have been told not to crash-tackle members of the team in the purple shorts - they may be over 80. Because of the probable physical condition of some of the contestants, the organizers have drawn up a list of ground rules, including the following: "Before plunging into a tackle, players are advised to glance below the opponent's waist". The festival is attracting more than 4,000 participants, nearly double the number of athletes in the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane last year. The oldest is 83-year-old Cyril "Mac" Adams, making a comeback to the game after a successful career in local government.

PHS

Tough tactics for a fair vote

by Andrew Phillips

Many of the recently defeated Liberals have been fighting parliamentary elections over very many years - in my case five in 13 years. We are deeply attached to democracy. We understand as well as anyone the fragility of the cradle of laws on which it rests. But we also know that a fair voting system is as fundamental to democracy as a fair jury is to justice, and that to debauch that system is to debauch the democratic process itself.

Until now I have been a "long march" proponent in the electoral reform debate. Now I believe that unless change comes within the lifetime of this parliament the Alliance could face a long march into night. Alliance leaders must continue to press for a referendum. The fact that Mrs Thatcher is known to be all but paranoid about electoral reform more or less forecloses the prospect of that request being granted.

Yet natural justice cries out for the people's choice. For members of Parliament's self-interest is so totally invested in the status quo that they are disqualified from fairly judging the merits of reform.

But neither of these steps will be sufficient of itself. Although repeated opinion polls have shown the public strongly in favour of reform, the bulk of that support may be skin

deep. We need to galvanize that. Therefore, we must boycott the European elections next year and consider a massive and continuing campaign of civil disobedience if the request for a referendum is refused.

In the European elections, we know that we have no realistic prospect of winning a single seat. Whatever a committed Liberal team can do over the years to turn a Westminster seat our way (viz Yeovil and Leeds, West) there is no such prospect in Euro constituencies comprising six or so Westminster seats.

Whatever arguments can be advanced for retaining the existing electoral system for Westminster, none holds water in relation to the European elections.

There are no hallowed traditions to preserve. There is no effective personal relationship between a Euro MP and constituents, the vast majority of whom could not even tell you his or her name.

Some will say that if we boycott Europe we will have to boycott Westminster. There is no necessary connection or logic. The two types of election have different histories, constituencies and consequences. The Euro

boycott can and should start now, taking off in earnest after the Liberal and SDP assemblies have sanctioned it in the autumn.

I have never previously so much as contemplated civil disobedience, but the evil we face warrants the means pursued. Obviously such a campaign would have to be carefully planned and executed without danger to the public.

Perhaps the reformists can enlist a watchdog from the American Revolution - "Taxation without representation is tyranny" - and refuse to pay their taxes and road fund and television licence fees. People in prominent positions could also play a part, especially if their protest were to inconvenience ministers and MPs.

We should take heart from precedent. It would not be the first time that a great campaign for extension of the franchise has succeeded only by such last-ditch means. Further, I believe that the public at large will understand the fundamentalism of the issue and the depth of our convictions only when sober, responsible citizens are prepared to go to prison in the name of reform.

The author was Liberal/Alliance candidate for Gainsborough and Horncastle.

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Millions are being wasted on a new television project, argues Brenda Maddox

Satellite TV: Will the BBC be lost in space?

The BBC is about to borrow at least £250m from the City to pay at least 20 times more than it should for space on a satellite that will be outmoded before launch day. The blame for this curious state of affairs lies mainly in the Government's wish to boost British aerospace industry by having it build a direct-broadcast satellite (DBS) for which there is no need.

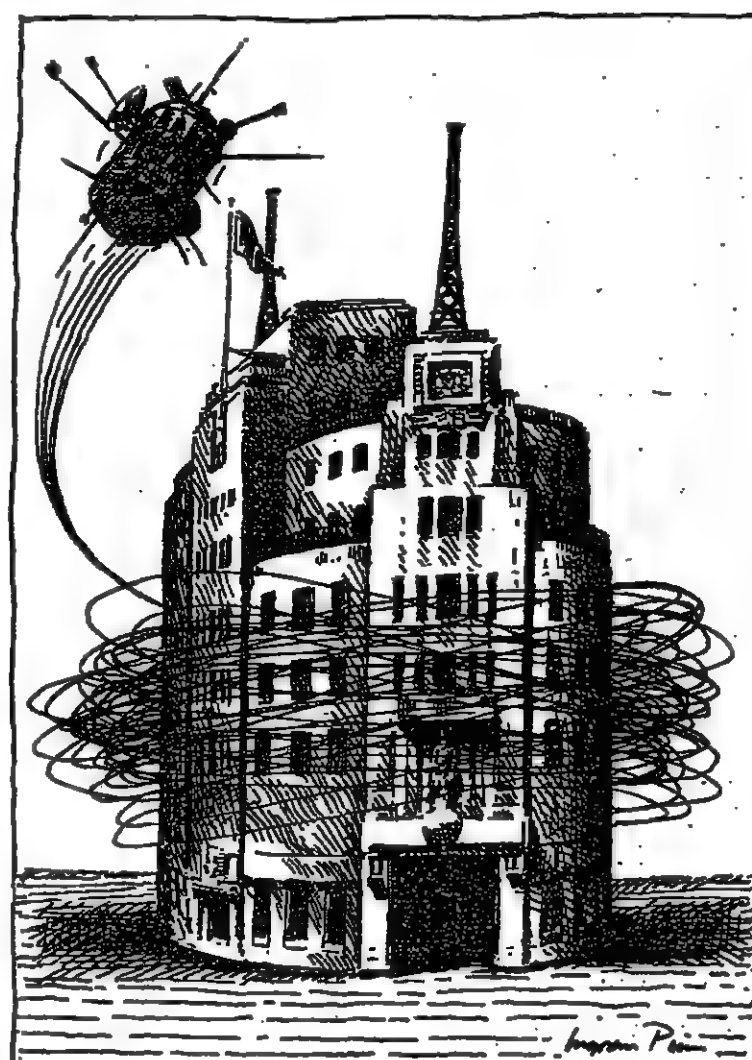
But the BBC is no innocent victim. It has been so determined to be first in any new broadcasting service that it accepted the Government's offer of two DBS channels, knowing both that the satellite it would have to use was overpriced, and that it might lose its shirt.

For two channels on Unisat, the first British DBS scheduled to go up in 1986, the BBC has agreed to pay £24m a year for seven years. The price has been set by the consortium of British Aerospace, GEC-Marconi and British Telecom. It forces the BBC to shoulder much of the high development costs of a special order for a very high-powered satellite that can carry only two DBS (or direct-to-home) television channels. It does not begin to cover the programmes, which will cost as much again.

Were it free to shop around, the BBC could buy space on a lower-powered American satellite which would do the same job (deliver two channels to home receivers) for about £3m over 10 years. Or it could clamour on to the European Communications Satellite (ECS) launched last week, and deliver its pay-TV service to the larger dishes owned by cable TV companies for £3m a year.

But the BBC is not free. The Government awarded it the first two channels of the DBS television (as yet untried anywhere) on the expectation that it would buy British. The satellite design was determined by rigid and wasteful rules set in 1977 by a world radio conference.

Under those rules, Britain and every country outside the western hemisphere agreed on a plan to give them each at least five channels for direct-broadcasting from satellites. Nobody wanted the DBS even then, but they wanted to be sure that there would be enough dishes in orbit if they ever did. They would have their own DBS to protect themselves against foreign broadcasts, and advertisements, if DBS ever came about. So they locked themselves into tight specifications for extremely high-powered satellites (about 200 watts) that then seemed necessary to reach into small home dishes.



Once they had these national five channels Britain, France and West Germany, the countries with aerospace industries, embarked on DBS projects. In none of the three did the big broadcasting organizations need satellite channels. But French and German television companies have not had to worry. Their governments are each building their DBS with outright subsidies. Only Britain has determined that its DBS should be paid for entirely out of private investment, and that its national public-service, non-profit television organization should get the job of recovering the money from pay-television subscribers.

The BBC thought it was being far-sighted. When Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced in 1981 that the BBC was to get the first two of Britain's five channels, the BBC did not boggle. It did not see the gift as a ploy to help the Government campaign to spread cable television. Instead it saw a triumph over the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The IBA had not asked to have permission to engage in DBS written into the 1979 legislation which extended its life. The BBC had. (The IBA now is breathlessly asking for a change of law so that it may get some of the three remaining DBS channels.)

But the BBC may have been too clever by half. It is stuck with a very expensive satellite (Americans boggle at the price), when advances in technology mean that you no longer

need a direct-broadcast satellite to broadcast into people's homes. By this time next year, the United States will have three services offering television straight from a satellite into home dishes as small as two feet across. The device they are using is a more conventional "fixed" or telecommunications satellite. As "quasi-DBS", it is not governed by the 1977 five-channels-per-country rules. Nor does it use such high power or cost so much.

Even when they come to do fully-fledged direct-broadcasting, the United States and Canada plan to use satellites far less powerful - about 58 watts - than the BBC's Unisat. These countries and 28 others are taking part in a six-week conference of the International Telecommunication Union in Geneva to write their own version of the 1977 rules.

The fact is that the BBC has bought itself a Concordia of a satellite, whose chief result will be to force up the price of the pay-TV film service which the BBC intends for one channel. It does not know what to do with the other. Most British viewers will receive the pay-TV service over a cable system and won't use a DBS dish at all. Being overpriced will hurt the BBC's ability to compete with rivals' lower-powered satellites. Only last week Goldcrest Films announced its plans to use such a satellite, in cooperation with America's Home Box Office, to distribute pay-television around

Britain. Mr Rupert Murdoch is hoping to take over Satellite Television Ltd, which can do the same using an ECS satellite.

True, the Government's White Paper on cable last promised the BBC that British cable systems would be obliged to carry the BBC's direct-broadcast services on their many channels. But it did not say at what price. All the services will be offering the same thing - fairly new films for a monthly fee. The BBC may be able to put its DBS pay-TV channel together with some special gloss and cement of its own, but it will be hard put to meet Goldcrest's estimate of £8 a month. The customer will be looking most of all at the price. American experience suggests that viewers are finding even two pay-TV services is one too many.

The BBC knows it is being overcharged, but shrugs off the cost as the price of entry to an important new market. If it can sign up half a million homes at about £10 a month, it can cover its costs and the rest will be gravy. Besides, it hopes to use the satellite's overspill (one of the unintended consequences of the 1977 miscalculation on dish size) to sell its pay-TV service to English-speakers across Europe.

By that time, however, lower-priced satellites will be beaming all sorts of wares to all sizes of dishes and antennae. The erosion of the difference between telecommunications and direct-broadcast satellites has made nonsense of the Government's, and the BBC's, satellite policy.

Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, should take four steps: declare an open-sky policy so that other British companies can put up satellites to compete with the take-it-or-leave-it deal offered by the Unisat consortium; let the IBA or independent television companies shop around for their own, best buy in satellite channels; announce that Britain will not try to fill the three DBS channels remaining under the outmoded 1977 rules; remember the BBC's favour. Next time round it should give the BBC a generous hike in the licence fee - a measured degree above the rise in the retail price index.

The BBC should wake up to the dangers of DBS. The need for vast borrowing already has compelled it to set up a special subsidiary, BBC Ltd. If the money pours in, the Government might tell the corporation to start thinking of self-support altogether and forget about the licence fee. The BBC's licence fee income (which it has sworn not to do), which will only increase the resentment of the majority of licence fee payers who will not have been able to afford the BBC's pay-TV service.

The best move for the BBC would be to back out of DBS. There are far cheaper ways to deliver films to the home than the method it is being obliged to use.

The author is home affairs editor of *The Economist*, specializing in communications policy.

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Ronald Butt

The big question for David Owen

Now that the political decks have been cleared of a lot of rhetorical rubbish by the election result, Dr David Owen and his party have no time to lose before determining what social democracy means and communicating their conclusions to the public. This is different from telling an election campaign what the party would do if it were in power in the next parliament. What we need now is to be able to understand much more clearly the kind of society towards which the Social Democrats would edge us.

For the moment, the clearest thing to be said about the Social Democratic Party's members is that they are not. They are not socialists. They came into politics when it was almost automatic for progressive, middle-class people whose concern was for what they called social justice to join the Labour Party. They believed that the well-being of the people, which they associated particularly with the idea of equality could be achieved only by state action and that Labour was the party of maximum intervention by the state.

On the other hand, they did not adhere to socialism in the classic meaning of the term. They knew about Clause IV of Labour's constitution which commits the party to ideological socialism by "the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange." But they did not take it literally because they saw Labour as a pragmatic party of government which accepted in practice that the mixed economy would exist for a very long time - and "perhaps permanently" as Roy Jenkins daringly ventured to put it in 1953.

So when the commitment seemed to get in the way of electoral success they sought to expunge it - thus unleashing the Gaitskillite controversy from which the idea of Social Democracy in Britain was born. The social democrats within the Labour Party had reached the conclusion - in part through seeing how nationalization worked and how the nation responded to it, in part from the evidence elsewhere of the cost of socialism in terms of liberty and efficiency - that it would not benefit the underdogs whose condition they had entered politics to improve.

Yet they still believed that the underdog's condition could be improved only by pervasive state action throughout society. Thus the welfare state was to become bigger, better and eventually all-embracing. Its excellence, together with redistributionist taxation, would eventually kill off all forms of self-help such as independent schools or private medical services. When excellence was in the hands of a state governed by platonic ideals of social justice, who would pay through the nose for rival services?

How was this magnificent state provision to be financed? The answer was by efficient state planning for economic growth, incomes control and the planned distribution of pay. All this (said

these middle-class social democrats) would achieve a classless society. This would require - and elitist bureaucratic means to secure the "equality" of men with women, and state agencies to impose racial equality and to deal with the "racist" problems for which social democratic and left-wing opinion generally had been largely responsible by refusing to listen to popular opinion and stop immigration at a point when the existing immigrants could have easily been absorbed.

In all these ways, the state would prescribe the moral rules of society. There would, it is true be new areas of unfettered choice. The pornographer would be free to peddle his pornography; Mr Jenkins's legislation provided for that. The abortionist (by courtesy of David Steel's Act and Mr Jenkins's help as Home Secretary) would be free to help with some of the consequences. But in general terms, social democracy meant a society in which the state was the font of social as well as legal justice according to social democratic principles.

The social democrats left the Labour Party because they could not stomach the naked aggression of the party machine against parliamentary control, and because they doubted its commitment to a free society under the extreme socialism to which it was increasingly committed. It was an honourable decision. Yet instinctively they are, or have been, pro-statepeople who measure the well-being of people in terms of state intervention. They are socialists who have lost their faith in socialism without, yet finding a clear alternative.

They are pathfinders for a resignation of the left whose path has yet to be found. During the Falklands crisis Dr Owen found a voice that matched popular sentiment. On foreign policy, and in adherence to the Western Alliance, the SDP has been solid and coherent. These cannot be said of domestic affairs. The question that Dr Owen and his party still have to answer here is what its attitude really is to the now grossly over-extended rule of the state.

If the SDP is to succeed in replacing Labour, it must explain what form its popular democracy will take. Taking about FR is no solution. Britain's most vested professional and union privileges, the promotion of industrial democracy, the election of a (minority) of worker representatives to private company and public corporation boards and spreading wealth more evenly could all be part of the answer. But behind all this the key question remains: has the SDP really shed the belief that the state should provide for and govern the better part of human life and happiness which was the view of the social democrats when they were still Labour? As Dr Owen says to build a new party efficient state planning for economic growth, incomes control and the planned distribution of pay. All this (said

Paul Pickering

Poor Neil Kinnock, losing by a head

Few of the union leaders wielding massive block votes and declaring fealty to Neil Kinnock as the next leader of the Labour Party seem to have considered that he will be as bald as a coot in five years' time. Roy Hattersley, say the experts, will still have his greying locks intact.

Mr Kinnock's increasingly gleaming pate in many ways reflects the receding fortunes of the Labour Party and the refusal of its "hairs" and all activists to dress up their politicians in any way, even with a cloth cap.

"Whichever way you look at it, it's a personal tragedy for Mr Kinnock," said Terry Smith, from Hairforever, a London establishment today after by quite a few hair-today-gone-tomorrow politicians. "Yes, in a few years' time Mr Kinnock will be completely bald. But you can tell that miners' leader Arthur Scargill is much more upset about his hair. He is doing far more of a cover up job" - which is usually the accusation he makes against the Coal Board.

It is very unfortunate for Mr Kinnock because he does look an old man at 41 while hair would make him look at least 40 again. I think it's too late for a transplant both for him and Mr Scargill - a hairpiece would be the thing.

One can imagine the peevish glee of Sir Robin Day seeing what looked like a large red mole slithering across Mr Kinnock's head under the hot TV lights.

But a potential prime minister should not be embarrassed about gleeing on a toupee. It is a common thing for toupees to be worn in the third world, especially among the powerful market ladies of Nigeria and Ghana, who tend to go bald from keeping bundles of hard currency in their head-dresses. Top wig makers are inundated with requests for "Undetectable black ladies toupees."

Red hair, as required by Mr Kinnock, would be harder to acquire, as most locks come from Italian nuns who tend not to be redheads. Some politicians must wish they invested in the Vatican hair bank years ago.

"Roy Jenkins is bald and that is probably why he is not as popular as David Steele or David Owen," said Peter Hutton of Mori, the polling organization. "Denis Healey, Hattersley and even Michael Foot all have their hair. Fiery Mr Kinnock is a bit unique."

Such personal oddities as Cyril

Smith's enormous girth, can add public recognition according to Mr Hutton, who has pulled this out. Mr Kinnock ahead. But bald Mr Gerald Kaufman did not think so when he plucked his hat out of the deputy leadership ring, presumably to keep his head warm. Or could he have realized that several generations brought up on Dan Dan and his adventure, the egg-headed intergalactic tyrant, The Mekon, distrust business in politicians.

Not of the hair-advertising firm Gold, Greenleaf, Trotter, was more positive. "I think Kinnock could have a hairpiece," he said. "Mrs Thatcher used to sound like a cork on a wet bottle before she had voice lessons. Now she sounds fine. We have had a squeaky woman so why not a bald man?"

"He could go totally bald and suck a lolly like Kojak, though he is Welsh and one would want to push the ethnic thing. Of course, one can look too good as a politician. It affects credibility. Michael Heseltine is much too pretty."

Vin Miller, president of the National Federation of Hairdressers, was not so pleased with Mr Hattersley. "He could take a lot more care with his grooming. He's a bit podgy and would look more balanced physically if he had his hair styled."

"Image is so important these days. If she had looked better, Shirley Williams would have got those extra votes; what she could do with is a home grooming course. Baldness in the case of Mr Kinnock is such a disadvantage. I would like to go, him into my salon for a toupee; no one would notice. It probably would make him a gentler person."

"But it's a touchy subject with the average male. I tried to get Bobby Chaddon to have one for years but he wouldn't because of his sporty image. I think the worry about his baldness makes Neil Kinnock belligerent."

Indeed, if something isn't done another scalp, hairy or just leathery, will be hanging from the Tory totem pole. The Victorians recommended rubbing raw onion on the pate but that might reduce poor Mr Kinnock to tears again, and sometimes toupees can tighten to give a look of permanent shock and surprise not considered apt for a would be prime minister.

So it looks like it must be Mr Hattersley, by a hair's breadth, of course.

Malcolm Deas

The author is lecturer in Latin American politics at St Anthony's College, Oxford.

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HER MAJESTY'S BUSINESS

There was no hidden manifesto. That must be the initial reaction to the Government's first legislative programme of the new Parliament announced yesterday in the Queen's speech. In terms of the Government's ultimate capacity to withstand the corrosive effect of another four to five years holding office that may come to be seen as more the pity; but as an indication of its honesty in the election - albeit an opaque one - and its determination to carry on doggedly with the same policies of the last parliament, it is to be welcomed.

The hallmark of the Government's approach seems to be to consolidate the gains in economic management and to continue with the gradualist dismemberment of that part of the state apparatus which threatens those gains. That must mean legislation to reduce financial, industrial, social or administrative rigidities which will prevent Britain breaking out of the slough of its past disappointments. However there is no evidence of a radical edge to this programme. As before, the radical edge may be more evident in ministerial utterances than in their actions.

Within the management of the economy the conquest of inflation will continue to be paramount. It should not be seen as an alternative to the conquest of unemployment, but as complementary to the creation of more employment. That is where the dismantling of rigidities must feature prominently in

every legislative programme produced by the Government during this Parliament.

If Britain's economic performance is to take advantage of the next two or three years' growth in world output it needs to be reinvigorated by legislation to break down rigidities and monopolies wherever they exist - in the public sector, in trade union practices, in housing, in taxation and in administration. There are no grand schemes here, because there are no panaceas, but it would be unwise of the Government to hope that the long-heralded upturn in the economy will do most of the dirty work. It will not. The persistence shown in the first Parliament must be repeated in the second, without the loss of the first eighteen months through inexperience, and without the inertia of the last eight months through pre-election discretion.

Modern government is now so much to do with resource allocation, rather than with ideas, that this Parliament is bound to be concerned fundamentally with questions of finance - both as to raising revenue and controlling expenditure. The Conservative programme each year should seek to facilitate the creation of wealth in the private sector, while attempting to prevent the public sector spending all the extra wealth created.

The health of British democracy requires that the Government's priorities on these questions should be challenged and

tested in argument. Inside every taxpayer there is a borrower as well as a lender. It is one and the same citizen who gives and receives, and this duality should be reflected in the public debate about resources. Where is the opposition to represent that side of the British character which may resent high rates while valuing the services they provide, and is appalled at the abuses of parochial dictatorships while revering a system of local autonomy which has hitherto been a necessary and reassuring part of our constitutional arrangements?

Opposition to the Government can sometimes focus effectively on isolated political measures. But this Parliament will only be faithfully served by its members if it can witness the emergence of a consistent and sustained challenge to the Government on all the issues of the day. From that the whole country would benefit. To be fully effective the opposition side of the argument must amount to a coherent alternative view of the whole conduct of government. It will not be enough for its members to be kept on its toes by constructive criticism from its own backbenchers. The country waits for an Opposition. It needs one, with a broad alternative vision and the credibility to sustain it. Yesterday the Queen announced a programme for Her Majesty's ministers, which was satisfactory as far it goes. Would that she could have announced a programme for Her Majesty's Opposition as well.

A SWITCH IN TIME

Talking seriously about the content of popular television or radio can seem like crushing a butterfly on a wheel: being sententious about what is ephemeral. Yet we know - as the advertisers obviously do - that the messages leave a trace. And the very consciousness of television's output, the fact that for most viewers it is an irresistible flow on which hours of precious existence are spent makes it occasionally vital to stop, to tease out some significance from the flicker.

The report by a group of teachers, *Popular Television and Schoolchildren*, is not a survey of viewing habits nor an account of the medium's effects on behaviour. It is a commentary informed by classroom conversations, some of which betray the embarrassment caused within families by shoddy material broadcast too early or insufficiently well labelled as "adult". As a commentary its judgments on individual programmes are naturally controversial: to the teachers the character played by Mr Denis Waterman in *Minder* is the ambiguous carrier of "spon-

taneous common morality", to the majority of his viewers he is, simply, a hero. But the value of the report (and let us hope there will be others following it) lies in its judgments.

The adult, political world was taken aback by the appearance before the election of the television clown Kenny Everett at a Conservative rally. The teachers say Mr Everett's scatological humour (with or without political overtones) has 14-year-olds rolling in the aisles; if, when Mr Everett next appears, more parents sit down with their offspring and make their own judgments about his brand of juvenile vulgarity and its suitability for young viewers, then a purpose will have been served.

This kind of commentary on popular broadcasting commands the attention of three groups. One is other teachers. There is an admirable if discontinuous tradition of teachers' engagement with popular culture going back, in recent times, to an influential seminar organized by the National Union of Teachers

in the early 1960s. More could be done in the classroom to promote reflection on broadcasting, many pupils are well aware of the values embodied in television fiction and well-armed against them.

The report deserves the respect of the broadcasters, too. Cultural criticism of this sort often is left to Mrs Mary Whitehouse and her viewers' association and is derided as a result. But broadcasters' responsibilities towards children do not stop when the schools' programmes are over. Mr Alasdair Milne is not being asked to turn into some latter-day Reith blowing Scottish puritanism over the network: it would be sufficient if just a few more BBC executives sat down and registered how many times they winced during a Kenny Everett half hour at the peltiness of it all. Most of all this report is directed to parents: watch more with your children and think about what is on the screen. There are, in most parts of the country, five buttons on the television set, and the first of them turns the machine off.

UNCLE SAM'S BOTTOMLESS PURSE

Three articles by our Jerusalem correspondent this week have shown that Israel seems to be able to defy all the received laws about a political economy. The conventional response to such legerdemain is that of the former deputy governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr Eliezer Shefer: "At some point, the economy of illusions will have to be replaced by something more realistic. We cannot assume that the world will be willing to finance any deficit we choose to create." But what is "realistic" in this context? The assumption that Mr Shefer asserts cannot be made is, indeed, being made by ordinary Israelis, like the post office clerk who told our correspondent, "luckily, we know the Americans will always pay in the end". It is an assumption based on sound inductive reasoning, since up to now the Americans always have paid. The unreality of the Israeli economy, the suspension of the ordinary copy-book laws of economics in that country, is explicable by this one simple fact. Israel does not have to pay its way in the world, because Uncle Sam picks up the tab.

According to the *Washington Post* Israel has received more

than half of all the aid dispersed throughout the world by the United States since 1951: fifteen billion dollars out of twenty-eight billion. In the current year Israel is getting \$2.5 billion of direct, official US aid, but that figure by no means represents the full extent of Israel's dependence on the United States.

This dependence takes various additional forms. Short-term Israeli borrowings from commercial banks domiciled in the United States amount to at least two billion dollars and may be much greater. These loans or lines of credit are extended on commercial terms, but without US aid (and the expectation that it will continue) Israel would be most unlikely to obtain them, because she would be quite unable to service the debt. Her effective foreign exchange reserves are very close to zero, because the official reserves are almost completely offset by the short-term foreign exchange debts of Israeli commercial banks.

In addition to this there are private transfers from American Jewish charities, which are exempt from US tax - irrespec-

tive of the use to which the money is put in Israel or the occupied territories. There is a subsidy of about \$25m per year for Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. And there is exemption from duties on over 95 per cent of Israeli exports to the US - civil and military alike, Israel being treated as a "developing country" in spite of its relatively high per capita income.

The American people seem quite happy with this state of affairs. They are willing to subsidize in Israel a degree of financial irresponsibility which they would not dream of tolerating at home, even on the part of New York City. Evidently they feel that Israel is entitled to live like this, because of the state of insecurity in which Israelis live - a consequence at once of the Jewish past and of the Middle Eastern present. But they should be quite clear about the nature of the policy they are paying for. As Israel's finance minister, Mr Yoram Aridor, recently put it: "When inflation and the cost of living index are just historical memories, Judea and Samaria will be ours." American money is being used to make impossible the territorial compromise envisaged in the Reagan plan.

available rape honey crop if harvested would have been between £13m and £17m. Clearly, a significant contribution to domestic food production will be achieved if the honey producing capacity of oil seed rape is fully exploited.

Y. R. C. RICHES, Vice-Chairman, British Bee-Keepers Association, 21 South Approach, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex, June 17.

Orchid protection

From Dr Kenneth Marsh
Sir, I would suggest that whenever nature conservationists are in France or Italy and they find an

abundant collection of seed, especially of *O. militaris*, which is fairly common and widespread, they should send it to the Nature Conservancy Council for distribution to sites of special scientific interest. New colonies would be started and old ones rejuvenated.

Plants of *Cypripedium calceolus* (lady's slipper orchid) can be obtained from the trade and should be planted in appropriate conditions, as should bulbs and seeds of *Phyllaria meleagris* (snakeshead fritillary). There must be other species endangered in this country which could be treated in a similar manner.

I have the honour to remain, Yours obedient servant, KENNETH MARSH, Old Schoolhouse, 104 Lyndhurst Grove, SE15, June 21.

Interest rate and mortgage funds

From Mr Michael G. Lewis

Sir, Your editorial columns today (June 16) focus attention on the plight of the building societies, currently facing an acute shortage of funds.

The reasons for this are not hard to find and had you employed a definition of real interest rate more meaningful to the housing market, would have been apparent.

At the beginning of this year building society mortgage lending rate stood at 10 per cent, or 7 per cent net of standard rate income tax. The financial pages of the national newspapers (your own included) and the professional interest groups concerned (including the societies themselves) confidently predicted house price rises in at least some regions well into double-figure percentages.

The potential home buyer (first-time or trading-up) thus perceived that real interest rates had become negative - the RPI does not enter into the crucial calculation - and rushed to the building society to take advantage of this bargain and to pre-empt the expected price increases. The result has been the recent unprecedented level of mortgage demand.

If this demand were to be immediately satisfied in full there would, no doubt, be a beneficial impact on new housing starts, but there would also be a substantial upward pressure on second-hand house prices which could ultimately threaten to undermine the Government's resolute anti-inflation strategy.

First-time buyers would be no better placed than now and why should existing owners not pay more to borrow against a more rapidly appreciating asset?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL G. LEWIS,
30 Thomas More House,
Barbican, EC2,
June 16.

Tactics at Geneva

From Mr Arthur Champion

Sir, Multilateral talks of the kind advocated in your editorial of June 18 have produced only multilateral escalation of the chemical, germ and nuclear weaponry. It's all too easy for us to blame the arms race on the intransigence of the Soviet Union, but at a deeper level both East and West are suffering from a fatal delusion.

Each side trusts in the idea of "negotiating" from a position of strength. Ever since 1945, this concept has caused competition for military superiority in the vain hope that the weaker power will agree to become even weaker still. "Negotiating from a position of strength" increasingly appears to be merely a way of paying lip service to disarmament whilst busily preparing for war.

Russia and America should take note of Britain's example in having already - unilaterally - destroyed her stocks of chemical weapons. *The Times* would do well to call for an immediate freeze at the existing levels of overkill. East and West must soon begin looking for ways of promoting trust so that each side can move towards a minimum deterrent force.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR CHAMPION,
142 Greenbush Street,
Widley,
Sheffield,
South Yorkshire,
June 19.

Locked churches

From Mrs Hazel Cockrill

Sir, I sympathise with Miss Wiggins (June 10) in her distress at finding a locked church. Here at St Nicholas's, Kenilworth, we have a rota of church members who sit-in for an hour or two, chiefly to give a lived-in feeling to the place between services, but this has also the added bonus of discouraging destructive behaviour, from which we have suffered in the past.

Those of us who take part enjoy it and so do visitors for prayer and sightseeing. Start a group in your church, I would say to Miss Wiggins, and maybe the practice will spread so that there will be no locked churches in the country!

The busier the members of your congregation, the more likely they are to volunteer. We have a busy GP and factory workers and teachers as well as housewives and retired and unemployed people, all giving the odd hour and glad of the peace and quiet!

Yours faithfully,
HAZEL COCKRILL,
2 Abbey Hill,
Kenilworth,
Warwickshire,
June 10.

On a clear day

From Captain T. Henderson

Sir, I am indebted to your correspondent, Colonel G. M. L. Claridge (June 10) for explaining the effects of super-refraction. I have many times seen the summit of Mt Blanc from the cockpit of an airliner climbing out of Rome's Fiumicino Airport. The line of sight distance is in excess of 400 miles and crosses both the Po Valley and Gulf of Genoa, noted (according to Colonel Claridge) for their temperature inversions and resultant super-refraction.

I am also indebted to Colonel Claridge for making me feel a little less old. I had assumed my apparent long sight was purely caused by increasing seniority. No longer need I keep my long-range observations a secret from the younger co-pilots.

Yours faithfully,
T. HENDERSON,
Morgans Creek,
Surrey Park,
Surrey,
June 11.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fight for the Labour leadership

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, There is an element of farce entering into Labour's leadership elections. Within days of Michael Foot's decision to step down, trade union leaders have been telling the media how their block votes will be used in the electoral college.

The farce associated with these actions stems in part from the fact that the vast majority of individual trade unionists are not being asked how their votes should be cast and that already the different candidates have almost as many votes pledged between them as were cast by real live Labour voters on June 9. And to add insult to injury we now know that only 40 per cent of trade unionists put their cross against Labour candidates a few weeks ago.

Fortunately this deplorable state of affairs need not continue. All unions could follow NUPE's lead and allow members attending specially convened branch meetings to decide upon whom they should

support. Union leaders could also agree to split their block votes to reflect their members' preferences.

Similarly, constituency Labour parties need to involve their own local members. During the deputy leadership contest a number of local parties organized postal ballots or invited members to mass meetings or branch meetings where secret ballots took place. After this contest Transport House issued guidelines on how local parties could involve ordinary members. It is not too late to ask local parties to put these guidelines into action.

Action along these lines by the National Executive Committee and the trade unions is essential if the leadership contest is to begin the rebuilding of Labour's support, rather than driving yet another nail into the coffin which has already seen too much action from a hammer over the past few years.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FIELD,
House of Commons.

PR as a principle of elections

From Dr Michael Gallagher

Sir, Since the result of the recent election inevitably raises again the question of whether some form of proportional representation should be introduced for future contests, it may be worth dealing at the outset with one red herring which seems to have crept into the debate.

This is the suggestion that PR severs the territorial connexion between electors and their parliamentary representatives and, into the bargain, prevents an MP appealing directly to his constituents for re-election if he happens to have incurred the displeasure of his head office, a claim made just before the election by Mr Michael Foot.

These ideas seem to result from a mistaken belief that PR is a method of election. In fact it is a principle, which may be achieved by any one of a large number of different methods, many of them enshrined in the wide variety of electoral systems in use in the world today.

The one Mr Foot and some of your correspondents seem to be thinking of is the national list system, currently used only in Israel. Under this system it is indeed true that no MP is formally associated with any particular part of the country and that an MP's prospects of re-election depend largely upon how high on the party list his head office places him.

The Israeli system is very much the exception, however. All other systems based on PR use sub-national constituencies and most allow the voter some means of expressing a preference for individual candidates. The system which most fully meets the objections of Mr Foot and others is the single transferable vote, used for general elections in the Republic of Ireland and for the recent Northern Ireland Assembly election.

It is the almost identical system used in Tasmania, positively forces deputies to develop a very close connexion with a clearly defined territory and to provide a comprehensive constituency service. Irish deputies, each representing on average about 14,000 voters, can expect to be presented with about 140 constituency problems per week, a number far higher than the average British MP's workload.

While there are other reasons for this volume of constituency work in Ireland, and while the amount of deputies' time taken up by such

work is probably unhealthy high, the important point is that the electoral system compels each deputy to provide an adequate constituency service for fear of being overtaken in the electorate's esteem by a rival, either outside or within the party, who will provide it.

This system, by allowing voters complete freedom of choice as between candidates, also enables them to express a preference for strands of opinion within parties. If used in Britain it would enable Conservative voters to choose between "dry" and "wet" candidates, Alliance voters to discriminate as between Liberal and SDP candidates, and Labour voters to make clear their feelings about the direction the party should take. Because the system allows for the transfer of votes it also permits voters to express their true preferences by removing any need for tactical voting.

Discussion of the electoral system should be conducted on the basis of a dispassionate assessment of the wide variety of PR systems employed in the world today rather than their blanket dismissal on the basis of inaccurate generalisations. Yours etc.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER,
University of Dublin,
Department of Political Science,
Trinity College,
Dublin.

From Lord Avebury

Sir, Sir Anthony Kerahaw (June 21) may have been active in promoting electoral reform as he claims, but he has overlooked one crucial aspect of it.

With the single transferable vote the people themselves will be able to determine what kinds of coalition, if any, the parties shall form. By giving higher preferences to candidates who favour alliance with party A rather than party B the elector can steer his party in that direction. This, of course, applies to Conservative and Labour voters as much as to Liberals.

If David Steel plays Kerensky in Sir Anthony's fantasy then Mrs Thatcher must be Czar. How tactless of a Tory to emphasize the autocratic tendencies of the Primo Minister.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. SELICK,
Kingsbridge Cottage,
Luxborough,
Surrey,
June 21.

Cheviots on Exmoor

From Mr R. J. Seltick

Sir, Your photograph (June 17) of Mr Aza Pinney and his ewe hogges on their long journey from Hawick to Simonsbath is an interesting reminder of the introduction of Scottish breeds (both Cheviot sheep and Galloway cattle) to Exmoor.

John Knight, the Worcestershire ironmaster who enclosed and reclaimed the Forest of Exmoor, brought the first Cheviots to the district in about 1839 but, "on account of being stolen, killed by dogs and disease and lost by bad shepherds", the project was soon abandoned.

Later, in 1852, the breed was reintroduced by Gerard Spooner, tenant of Wintershead, and although

he and his sheep stayed but six years, his Scots shepherd, John Scott, settled on the forest.

These sheep, and their shepherds - Davidsons, Johnsons, Grahams, McDougals, Lintels, Murrays and Gourides - were finally settled on Exmoor by John Knight's son, Frederick, from 1868, and both took root and thrived. They came by boat to Lynmouth and by train to Williton, so Mr Pinney's ancestors presumably walked from Scotland in one of the earlier migrations.

The arrival of his Cheviots after their three months' trek will be awaited with interest.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. SELICK,
Kingsbridge Cottage,
Luxborough,
Surrey,
June 21.

Saving parish records

From Mr Martin Lawrence

Sir, May I commend Commander Knecker (June 6) for his transcription of parish registers and suggest to readers an extension of that process.

In the village of Harlington, Bedfordshire, a heritage trust has been formed as a registered charity to organize and financially support a village archive office in which copies of parish records are made available for research.

Most of the material is stored on microfiche and includes registers, churchwardens' accounts, workhouse accounts, business directories,

etc. Census statistics for 1801-1881 have been transcribed from the County Record Office as well as deeds, wills and maps.

The parochial church council and parish council have jointly appointed a village archivist and with the assistance of the 130 members of the trust a small part of Britain's heritage is being preserved. The trust received a National Village Venture Award this year.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN LAWRENCE, Chairman and Archivist,
Harlington Heritage Trust,
53 Lincoln Way,
Harlington, Bedfordshire.

Work for unemployed

From Dr Helen Rosenau

Sir, In a period of lasting and structural unemployment, would it not be a good idea to compile a list of socially urgent and neglected activities, which could be subsidised by the state instead of paying out dole money? Participants should be selected on a voluntary basis.

This seems more honest than expressing pious hopes that unemployment will come down "automatically". The work to do is there. No shortage of that. The need is there. Why not respond to it?

It would pay dividends in satisfaction and open a new field for local activities. Why not try? Yours etc,
H. ROSENAU,
84a Ridgmount Gardens, WC1,
June 16.

Colour conscious

From Mr Richard Need

Sir, On recent journeys, ranging from the New Forest to Perthshire, I was struck once again by the antisocial colours of the thousands of caravans that pepper the place. A caravan in white, cream, custard-yellow, powder-blue or knicker-pink makes a visual impact on the countryside like that of a blanch-mange on a billiard-table.

Does any owner ever think of browns, russets, dark greens or even camouflage patterns? Perhaps so; and his, bless him, is the one we never notice.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD NEED,
49 Bonner Hill Road,
Kington upon Thames,
Surrey,
June 15.

Plight of Iraqi Kurd families

From Mr Kenneth Lee

Sir, Unless urgent action is taken a tragedy is about to happen to 30,000 people, mainly women and children who are trapped between two ferocious armies, one Turkish, the other Iraqi, which share no interest in eliminating a troublesome people. They are the families of Iraqi Kurds who are in revolt against the repression of the Iraqi Baathist Government.

These people are without food and shelter and lack medical supplies. They are afraid to return to their homes in the towns and villages of northern Iraq from which they had originally fled - many Kurds, including women and children, have been imprisoned by the Iraqi authorities because their male relatives have gone to fight with the guerrillas in the mountains.

Your paper reported (May 28, 31, June 7) that the Turkish Army had crossed into Iraq in pursuit of Kurdish guerrillas who have been fighting the Iraqi Government for a number of years. The situation, as we can reconstitute it from private and official Kurdish sources in Iraq, Kurdistan and elsewhere in the Middle East, is this:

The first Turkish crossing into Iraqi Kurdistan led to serious fighting between the Turkish Army and the partisan forces of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and there were heavy casualties on both sides. Some 300 Kurdish guerrillas were killed and wounded. The Turks penetrated up to 30 miles into Iraq and, contrary to claims by the Turkish Foreign Minister, they have not withdrawn from the region - quite the opposite; they have sent substantial reinforcements up to and across the border.

This operation has been carefully coordinated with the Iraqis, who have also dispatched forces to the north to entrap the Kurdish guerrillas. Latest reports suggest that the Turks and the Iraqis are on the point of launching a final assault on the Kurds.

We appeal to the International Red Cross, the United Nations and all governments and individual organizations to intervene. Unless the Turks and the Iraqis are stopped, their action could have genocidal consequences for tens of thousands of defenceless Kurdish civilians.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH LEE, Chairman,
British-Kurdish Friendship Society,
16 Pansbury Place, SW1,
June 8.

Hereditary peers

From Sir Ronald Lindsay

Sir, You deprecate the creation of hereditary peers (leader, June 14) on the grounds that their subsequent holders have the right to participate in the nation's legislative processes, under the present constitution of the Lords.

You do not mention the baronets, whose inheritable titles do not confer this privilege, further creations of which could thus be considered more in keeping with today's tendencies. We now number about 1,227.

An added advantage is that there are some precedents for baronetcies to be held by ladies. One is today so held (Dunbar of Hemphrigs) being inheritable through either male or female descent; although only one of the 3,457 total creations since 1611 was granted in the first place to a lady, Dame Helen Bolles, in 1635.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD LINDSAY,
Courleigh,
Colley Lane,
Reigate,
Surrey,
June 21.

Reform of the Lords

From Mrs Joan Langrogat

Sir, Re Mr John Stokes's letter (June 16) on the reform of the Lords: while some may see the merits of letting sleeping dogs lie, it is necessary to create poodles? Yours faithfully,
JOAN LANGROGAT,
8 Beaumont Court,
Sutton Lane, W4,
June 16.

From Lord Boothby

Sir, In the argument about the British Constitution which now seems inevitable it might clarify the issues and even shorten the time it takes if one maxim was accepted at the outset as true.

The House of Commons will never tolerate an elected second Chamber. Nor should they try. Your obedient servant,
BOOTHBY,
House of Lords,
June 20.

Sound and fury

From Dr Charles Cruickshank

Sir, May I plead for the inclusion in the rules of lawn tennis of the grunt fault?

The grunt "psychs up" the grunter, giving him an advantage which bears no relation to his tennis skill. It "psychs down", or intimidates his opponent. It is more unfair than a deliberate foot fault.

True, the TV spectator can protect himself by turning down the sound (with the added bonus that it silences the commentator) but short of ear plugs there is no protection at the Centre Court.

To make matters worse, this year the squeak fault has made its appearance among the ladies. Surely something must be done before it is too late?

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES CRUICKSHANK,
15 McKay Road,
Wimbledon Common, SW20,
June 21.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 22: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, went in State to the Palace of Westminster today to open the Session of Parliament.

The Royal Procession was formed in the following order:
THE IRISH STATE COACH (with Four Grey Horses)
THE QUEEN
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH (Glass Coach with Two Grey Horses)
THE DUCHESS OF GRAFTON (Mistress of the Robes)
The Countess of Cromer (Lady in Waiting)
The Hon. Mary Morrison (Lady in Waiting)
THIRD CARRIAGE (State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
The Duke of Northumberland (Lord Steward)
The Earl of Westmoreland (Chief of the Household)
General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick (Fourth Coach in Waiting)
FOURTH CARRIAGE (State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Admiral Sir John Buxton (Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom)
The Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting)
The Right Hon. Sir Philip Moore (Private Secretary to the Queen)
Mr Peter Miles (Keeper of the Purse)
FIFTH CARRIAGE (State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Mr John Cope, MP (Treasurer of the Household)
Mr Gerald Mathew, MP (Comptroller of the Household)
Mr Richard Davies (Treasurer to the Duke of Edinburgh)
SIXTH CARRIAGE (State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Colonel James Hamilton-Russell (Silver Stick in Waiting)
Colonel Andrew Duncan (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting)
Squadron Leader Adam Wise (Equerry in Waiting)
MOTOR CAR
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller (Crown Equerry)
Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Master of the Horse and left Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock, escorted by a Sovereign Escort of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Major Simon Falkner. The Life Guards, the Queen's Guard, found by the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards with the Queen's Colour, the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Nicholas Emson, was mounted in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace. The route of the Procession was lined by troops of the Guards Division.

A Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards with the Queen's Colour, the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Evelyn Webb-Carter, was mounted at the Palace of Westminster. A dismounted party of non-com-

missioned officers and men of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Captain Harry Scott, The Life Guards, was stationed at Victoria Tower, House of Lords. A salute of 41 guns was fired in Hyde Park by the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Captain Peter Griffith, upon the arrival of Her Majesty at the Houses of Parliament, and from the Tower of London Saluting Battery at 12 noon by the Honourable Artillery Company under the command of Major Antony O'Hagan.

The Imperial State Crown, the Sword of State and the Cap of Maintenance were conveyed previously to the House of Lords in a Carriage Procession formed in the following order, and escorted by a Regalia Escort of the Household Cavalry:
QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S STATE COACH (Four Bay Horses)
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston (Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office)
Lieutenant-Colonel George West (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office)
Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barnacloagh (Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State)

SECOND CARRIAGE (Town Coach with Two Bay Horses)
Mr George Harris (Serjeant-at-Arms to the Queen)
Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart (Equerry to the Queen)
Mr Guy Russell and **Mr John Cope** (Pages of Honour to the Queen) were in attendance at the Palace of Westminster.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms under the command of the Lord Denham (Captain) was on duty in the Prince's Chamber.

Colonel Richard Crichton (Lieutenant), Major Derek Allhouse (Standard Bearer), Major David Jamieson (Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant), and Lieutenant-Colonel James Eagles (Harping) were on duty with the Corps.

Her Majesty's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard, under the command of the Earl of Swinton (Captain), was on duty in the House of Lords.

Colonel Hugh Brassey (Lieutenant), Colonel Alan Pemberton (Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant), Major Bruce Shand (Ensign) and Colonel Grenville Tufnell (Essex) were also on duty.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness returned to Buckingham Palace at 12.15 p.m., and were received by the Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain) and the Hon. Robert Boscawen, MP (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household).

The Queen held a Council at 2.30 p.m.

There were present the Lord Cockfield (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), the Right Hon. George Younger, MP (Secretary of State for Scotland), the Right Hon. Alick Buchanan-Smith, MP (Minister of State, Department of Energy) and the Right Hon. Robert Carr, MP (Minister for Overseas Development).

Mr Peter Blaker, MP, Sir Frank

Cooper, Sir Michael Palliser and Mr Peter Rees, MP (Chief of Secretary, Treasury) were sworn in Members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon. George Younger, MP had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.

Mr Robert Fellowes had the honour of being received by the Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

The Queen, Patron, this evening attended a Reception at St James's Palace given by the National Art Collections Fund to mark its 80th Anniversary.

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Chairman of the Fund (the Marquess of Normandy) and the Director (Sir Peter Wakefield).

The Hon. Mary Morrison, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chancellor of the University of London, this afternoon visited St Mary's Hospital Medical School, London, W2 and was received by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor Mrs Phoebe Stowell).

Her Royal Highness laid the Foundation Stone of the Student Centre and afterwards toured the Medical School, escorted by the Dean (Professor P. Richardson).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this evening attended the Vincent's Dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, WC2, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Lord Mayor of the City.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Concert given at the Mansion House in aid of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal.

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Sir Anthony Joffe).

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Captain Alistair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 22: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 22: The Duke of Kent today visited the Proof and Experimental Establishment at Eskmeads in Cumbria.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain John Stewart.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 22: Prince Naruhito of Japan visited Princess Alexandra this evening.

A memorial service for Sir Gordon Willmer will be held in the Temple Church today at 4.45.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. F. G. Adairley and Miss N. J. Francis

The engagement is announced between Francis, stepson and son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Pood, of Weybridge, Surrey, and Nikki, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Francis, of Harwell, Wirral.

Dr M. Birkshaw and Dr M. M. Werrall

The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs B. Birkshaw, of Hayling Island, Hampshire, and Diana Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. S. Werrall, of Beckenham, Kent.

Mr G. N. Bishop and Miss M. L. Spencer-Payne

The engagement is announced between Gerald, second son of Mr and Mrs W. Bishop, of St Neots, Cambridgeshire, and Miranda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Spencer-Payne, of Brill, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. D. Boylston and Miss E. J. de Burgh Sidley

The engagement is announced between Jeffrey David, only son of Mr and Mrs K. A. Boylston, of Brisbane, Australia, and Elizabeth Joy, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. de Burgh Sidley, of Brill, Buckinghamshire.

Mr A. H. Cole and Miss N. Begg

The engagement is announced between Adam Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs R. T. Cole, Dragons, Winchester, Hampshire, and Nicola, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. H. Begg, Manor Farm, Charlton, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr G. H. A. de Courcy-Wheeler and Miss S. M. Cerebell

The engagement is announced between George, elder son of Dr and Mrs A. E. B. de Courcy-Wheeler, of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, Republic of Ireland, and Sylvia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Cerebell, of 4 Rue Mme de Saül, 2101, Geneva.

Mr P. R. Evans and Miss M. C. Dorman

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr J. Evans, of Harrow, Middlesex, and Miss M. C. Dorman, of Harrow, Middlesex, and Miranda, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Dorman, of Ashford, Surrey.

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The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Mr and Mrs Michael Flux, of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, and Matilda, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Gaby, of Canterbury, and Mrs Carolyn Gaby, of Duddington, Kent.

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The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs P. McGinn, of Dorchester, Highgate, London, and Vicki, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Twyman, of Vooreschoten, Holland.

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Marriages

Mr R. Robinson and Miss L. Williams

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 18, at St George's Church, Venice, between Mr Richard Robinson and Miss Linda Williams. The Right Rev. Felix Arnot, Honorary Chaplain, officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr Jack Williams, and Mr James Bettley was best man.

A reception was held at the Hotel Cipriani and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy and the South of France.

Mr R. Taylor and Miss A. J. Shave

The marriage took place on 28th May at the Church of St Nicholas, Keswick, of Mr Richard Taylor and Miss Anne Jacqueline Shave. Canon F. S. Bull officiated. The bride was attended by Mrs Margaret Phillips and Miss Eleanor Hicks and Mr Richard Lindsay was best man.

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Birthdays today

Mr Jean Anouilh, 73; Sir N. Richard Brooke, 73; Lord Brunsfield, 84; the Rev. Professor H. Chadwick, 63; Mr I. O. Chance, 73; the Right Rev. Dr J. S. Habbington, 84; Admiral Sir J. S. Habbington, 84; Sir Leonard Hutton, 67; Sir George Ismay, 92; Miss Miriam Karlin, 58; Miss Margaret Lane, 76; Admiral Sir Horace Lushington, 72; Mrs Patricia Lushington, 67; Mr Ian A. D. Maclean, 81; Dr J. E. Meade, 76; Professor Martin Rees, 41; Sir Peter Roberts, 71; Professor Isaac Schapera, 78; Mr Ted Talling, 73; Admiral Sir Francis Turner, 73; Miss Irene Work, 67.

Oxford honours former Speaker
The Chancellor of Oxford University, Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, yesterday bestowed an honorary degree on Mr George Thomas, the former Speaker of the House of Commons. Dame Kiri Te Kanawa, the singer, received an honorary degree of doctor of music.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include: Mr William Bestley to be Ambassador to Norway; Mr Colin Meless to be High Commissioner to Uganda.

Dinner
The Pilgrims held a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday in honour of Mr Casper W. Weinberger, Secretary of Defence of the United States. Lord Shawcross, QC, was in the chair and among those present were:

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OBITUARY

LORD HINTON OF BANKSIDE

Leading figure in the atomic energy industry

Lord Hinton of Bankside, OM, KBE, FRSE, who died yesterday at the age of 82, was a brilliant technologist who had been a leading figure in the development of the atomic energy industry in this country since the war. He had been Deputy Controller Atomic Energy (Production) at the Ministry of Supply from 1946 to 1954; a member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority from its inception in 1954; and finally chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board from 1957 to 1964, in a period pregnant with decision for the prospects of atomic energy in this country.

Hinton had a combination of abilities which made him an exceptionally influential technologist. He was a fine engineer with a clean grasp of fundamentals; he was a good organizer of large technological organizations; he was far-seeing and almost over-persuasive on matters of technical policy, and he always believed in the importance of whatever job he was doing. His main technical contribution to engineering was to inspire and direct the design and construction of the first decade of nuclear plants in this country.

He was a many-sided character, controversial to a degree and perhaps controversial because he enjoyed being in the limelight, rational in his judgments and usually right when he was wrong in his conclusions there was enough thought behind them to make them worth examining. Whatever the assessment which time will place on his work, there is little doubt he was a powerful, perhaps the most powerful, engineering figure in the first 20 postwar years.

Christopher Hinton was born on May 12, 1901, son of the late Frederick Henry Hinton. On leaving Chippingham Grammar School, he became an engineering apprentice at the Great Western Railway works at Swindon. He then went to Trinity College and read Mechanical Sciences. On leaving Cambridge he joined Imperial Chemical Industries in the Alkali Division at Northwich. During the war, he was loaned to the Ministry of Supply and by the end of the war he was Deputy Director General, Filling Factories.

Towards the end of the Second World War the remarkable achievements in the United States in the field of nuclear energy, largely directed towards military purposes, had made it obvious in Britain that a tremendous effort would have to be made in order to enter his new field of technology.

At the end of the war the small British effort on the military side of Atomic Energy, known as Tube Alloys was removed from the responsibility of the Lord President of the Council, and responsibility for Atomic Energy was placed with the Minister of Supply, Viscount Portal of Hungerford, who was chosen as Controller of Atomic Energy (Production); Professor J. D. Cockcroft was chosen as the Director of the Research Centre (Harwell) and Hinton was chosen as the Deputy Controller for Production.

Hinton selected Risley as his headquarters, taking over one of the Ministry of Supply Ordnance factories, and also chose two of the main sites. At Springfields a factory was to be built for refining uranium and manufacturing fuel elements, and at Windscale were to be built the first production reactors and the plutonium chemical separation plant.

Within six years the rapid growth in the nuclear energy field made necessary a new administrative arrangement, the Atomic Energy Authority was created in July, 1954. Sir Edwin Plowden was chosen as chairman, Sir John Cockcroft, Hinton, and Sir William Penney were chosen as the technical members, and Sir Donald Perrott was chosen as the Member for Finance.

In the early Ministry of Supply days there were many handicaps to quick progress, and Hinton's drive did a lot to encourage the provision of essential elaborate (and expensive) new plant, and the recruitment of large numbers of able scientists and engineers. That much of the design work lacked the full backing of fundamental research was shown when there was an accident in one of the two Windscale piles (used for producing plutonium from uranium) in 1957. The safety precautions kept the escape of dangerous materials down to a low level, but Hinton was often to refer to the piles as "monuments of ignorance". Nevertheless, they did their production job, and taught us a lot about reactor design and technology. As the nuclear programme expanded, the decision was made in 1950 to build a diffusion plant at Capenhurst for the separation of U235 from natural uranium. While the requirement was mainly for weapons, it was foreseen from the start that U235 would have many other uses both civil and military. Once again, much of the design had to proceed on the assumption that research would provide essential answers by estimated dates. A tremendous effort was made at Harwell and by the research and develop-

ment team working with Hinton to solve these problems, many of them of great complexity. The plant was built to time and worked with complete success.

When the weapons programme was expanded again and more plutonium was required it was possible to introduce reactors which in addition to producing the necessary plutonium were able to convert the heat of fission into useful energy in the form of electricity. This concept had existed since the early days of atomic energy in the United Kingdom and it was a great step forward when Hinton was able to take the Harwell design studies of the Pippa scheme into the fully engineered Calder Hall station.

It was about the same time that the first White Paper on the civilian uses of nuclear power was in preparation, leading to a recommendation that the Central Electricity Authority should install 2,000 MW of nuclear generating stations. To provide suitable contrasting organizations Hinton recommended the establishment of industrial consortia each sufficiently substantial to cover all design and development needs for nuclear power stations and willing to submit comprehensive tenders.

Although this was the beginning of nuclear power for peaceful applications, there remained some doubts on the price and availability of natural uranium. This emphasized the advantages of the fast neutron-bred reactor which was capable of using the plutonium produced from thermal neutron reactors of the Calder Hall type and in addition would produce additional plutonium for further reactors of the same type. In spite of his recognition of the immensely more difficult engineering problems of this type of reactor, Hinton pressed for its inclusion in the programme. This led to the establishment of the Dounreay programme which placed British work in this field on a par with any in the world and which was only matched by the Studies in the United States and Russia.

The Government decided in 1956 to split the responsibilities of the Central Electricity Authority into two, one part being responsible for generation and the other for distribution and sales. Hinton was the obvious choice as chairman of the Generating Board, and while it is impossible to think of him without thinking of the beginnings of atomic engineering in this country, his years from 1957 to 1964 as chairman of the board were no less important and in some degree more controversial, for it was in this period that he appeared to emerge as the opponent of the rapid exploitation of industrial nuclear power. He attracted to himself a great deal of criticism, much of which was unkind and misinformed, for his views that American and Canadian nuclear systems should be compared with the British reactors before a decision to purchase was made and that the extent of the nuclear programme should be restricted until nuclear power compared favourably economically with other methods of generation.

It is difficult to see how he could have advocated any other policy from his position as the leading figure in the Board, and a study of his publications shows that the views he expressed at this time were consistent with the opinions he held as a member of the Atomic Energy Authority. He had been a supporter of the original Government programme of nuclear power since the extension to 6,000 MW in the second White Paper on the subject was recommended during his absence on sick leave and never received his full support. It was natural enough that he should maintain an attitude consistent with this when he joined the CEB as Chairman.

Possibly it could be said that the argument on the extent and nature of the nuclear programme was sustained in too controversial a fashion, but in the outcome there can be little doubt that the reduction in the programme and the suggestion that United States water-cooled reactors might be preferred both to substantial economies in the CEB programme. Hinton was undoubtedly the man responsible.

In his retirement from the chairmanship of the CEB Hinton remained active in a large number of spheres. From 1966 to 1980 he was Chancellor of the University of Bath and in 1966 also became President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. These, as his presidency of the Fellowship of Engineering (1976-81) had his presidency of the Council of Engineering Institutions, were not posts he considered in the light of their being of a retirement and honorific nature and he brought an enormous amount of enthusiasm and energy to them as he did to his House of Lords committees.

He had been elected to Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1954 having already been knighted in 1951. His KBE followed in 1957 and he was created a Life Peer in 1965. His OM came in 1976.

He married, in 1931, Lilian, daughter of Thomas Boyer. She died in 1973. There was a daughter of the marriage.

Latest wills

Miss Olga Vana of Holyoke, Massachusetts, left estate valued at £476,000 net. She left personal legacies totalling £23,500, £4,000 to charity and the residue to Liverpool Cathedral.

Other estates include (net, before tax):
Mr Edmund Theodore, of Finsbury, London

Small businesses

In pursuit of
a new climate
of success

The years after the Second World War marked the time in Britain and overseas when the multinational corporation emerged as an industrial force. Some had existed before but they were largely confined to oil and chemicals. It was the stability in the post-war period, the political breakthroughs symbolised in agreements like the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the aid-induced recovery and then rapid expansion of European economies from the devastation of war which provided the opportunity for medium firms to become large, and for large firms to become international.

There were many advantages in this movement, but in the 1970s some of the disadvantages began to show through too. The expansion of multinationals had created an emphasis on size for its own sake. It had led to a period of rapid takeovers. It had created the feeling among large businesses that it was cheaper to buy a small competitor with a new product rather than to invest in new areas of opportunity. On the other side of the fence, among the smaller companies there was a feeling - particularly after the boom of the 1960s - that it was important to concentrate on short-term earnings and profits, because pouring resources into long-term developments would leave the group vulnerable to takeover.

In effect the economy had become unbalanced and the priorities of those in business had become distorted by the quest for size. In this climate it was not surprising that the 1971 Bolton report on the problems of small firms - a detailed investigation into their role, their importance and their needs, by Sir Nicholas Bolton, should highlight the fact that the relative importance of small firms had declined drastically in the preceding few years. It was not that there were conspicuously fewer small firms; but rather that they had been overshadowed by the giants.

What failed to emerge, though Bolton did his best to highlight it, was the crucial importance of small firms as the engine of growth. With very few

exceptions like De Lorean or Innos firms start small. If they succeed they grow, capital shortages permitting, and become the medium-sized firms of tomorrow. Even those which do not grow - perhaps because the market cannot support a large-scale operation - perform an inestimable service to the economy simply by being innovative and efficient in their chosen areas.

The biggest disappointment of the post-Bolton years was that although governments made pious noises in favour of the small firm sector, they failed to understand its real problems. For example, the 1970s were a period when the accounting and disclosure rules were drastically overhauled in an attempt to provide fuller and more accurate reporting of companies' financial affairs. The need for the changes was, however, largely confined to those companies with a stock market quote, but the new rules tended to fall equally on quoted and unquoted alike. They imposed reporting burdens on small companies which were quite inappropriate for a one-man business, whose main problem is keeping the bank manager and the tax collector happy.

The burden of paperwork is a continuing and justified complaint. The need to regulate big

Helping people to set up on their own

business in the public interest has led to the stifling of small businesses, many of which believe that time spent on form filling is time wasted. There remains an urgent need for even greater recognition in Britain's company law and tax policies that the regulations which apply to ICI or GEC can be harmful when forcibly applied to businesses for which they are not designed.

The Conservative government of the last four years moved some way to redress the balance, faced as it was by the sudden collapse of industries which had provided millions of jobs. It was realized that even

with economic recovery the large firms could not take on significantly more labour and if unemployment was to be curbed it would have to come by a further expansion of the one million-plus small businesses which already count for one quarter of the jobs in this country and the creation of new ones.

The result in recent years was a battery of aid and benefits to help people to set up on their own, to start their own firms. The measures are generous - some might say too generous in that they encourage and finance many ventures which are hopeless, but if the policy is to be criticized at all it is perhaps fairest to say that the balance is still not quite right. Too much effort seems to be spent on creating new firms and not enough on helping, guiding and developing existing firms which lack the knowledge, the awareness, or the resources to make the most of the opportunities in the market.

The second failure of this

government, though it is probably fairer to blame the governments of the past 50 years, is that it has still to create a climate in which it is the automatic ambition of most people to have a stab at running their own business. One of the great strengths of the small business sector in the United States is that if a middle manager in a company has an idea that his company refuses to exploit, then the venture capital markets and professional guidance in accountancy and marketing exist in abundance to enable him to develop the idea himself.

Similarly, particularly in the entrepreneurial heartlands of California there is almost something "macho" about starting a business. In contrast, this country perhaps because of its history and educational system, still tends to produce administrators rather than entrepreneurs.

Perhaps the most helpful change of recent years has been the recognition by the power

Six million people are employed by Britain's 1 1/4 million small firms. We look at the incentives available to encourage new enterprises and opportunities for more jobs.

Perks for self-employed

Those of us who are salaried wage slaves look with envy - not to say amazement - at what the self-employed businessman can do to minimize or even reduce to zero his tax bill.

Many of the everyday expenses everyone takes for granted like running a car or a house can be put against the self-employed's tax assessment. Indeed so much relief is available that in its first few years of operation a small business may pay no tax at all. But the diversity and complexity of what reliefs are available - more than a hundred at the last count - makes professional advice essential: you need an accountant. Ideally you should write to the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Moorgate Place, London EC2) for its booklet *Why you need a Chartered Accountant* and a list of firms in your area. In practice most people ask their bank manager when they are asking for money to start the business in the first place, from a Citizens Advice Bureau or one of the Government's Small Firms Service Centres run by the Department of Trade and Industry. What the budding small entrepreneur will find out from his accountant is that he is faced with three main taxes on his trading profits: Income tax if you are a "sole trader" or partner; Corporation tax if you set your business up as a limited liability company; and National Insurance contributions.

On top of this you could be liable for Capital Gains Tax if you sell up or Capital Transfer Tax on what you leave or pass on as gifts though there are plenty of reliefs available.

As a sole trader you pay income tax on the profits of your business. You will probably need an accountant to work out exactly what these profits are. But you will certainly get tax relief on any money you borrow to invest in your business (also true if it is a limited company). A sole trader's losses can also be set against any other income you or your spouse has and any tax already paid on that income could be refunded. And if you are starting a new business - and one the Inland Revenue considers to be genuinely new - you can also set the first four years of losses against your income for the preceding three years. Some relief may also be available if you turn your sole trader or partnership status into a limited company at a later stage.

Anthony Hilton
City Editor

TAXATION BENEFITS

If you have set up a limited company it will be liable for Corporation Tax. Small businesses pay a special rate of 38 per cent on profits up to £100,000 and then on a sliding scale up to the full rate of 52 per cent.

Should you set your business up as a company or stick to a simple sole trader or partnership agreement? It depends.

A company is a fairly complicated legal entity which has to provide properly audited accounts but some tax considerations - like use of company cars - can be more favourable.

Whatever you opt for capital allowances exist which can offset your capital expenditure against income tax or corporation tax. Plant and machinery qualifies for a 100 per cent allowance whether new or second hand in the year you buy it. Small premises of less than 1,250 sq ft also get a 100 per cent allowance in the year bought, a concession until March 1985. Sole traders can carry some allowances forward for use in following years.

They are put against income tax rather than the firm's profits. Companies put their allowances as an expense against profits. This means a profit can be turned into a loss so far as the tax man is concerned. Stock relief is also available but not for the first £2,000 worth - quite a big threshold for some small firms.

National insurance contributions are different for sole

Capital gains liabilities may be offset

traders and company directors: sole traders pay as self-employed while a director is an employee and the company pays his contributions. Self-employed means you only get the basic state pension but tax efficient private schemes are available.

There are snags in putting some of the expenses of running your house if you run a business from home against tax. You can claim a proportion of bills like heating, lighting electricity and so on. But you could become liable for some capital gains tax when you sell your house,

though this may be offset if you are buying another business immediately afterwards. Capital gains "rollover" reliefs are also available which can reduce your liability to CGT to nothing but could eventually mean a higher tax bill for whoever you have given your business to.

Capital gains on assets you have owned for more than a year are reduced to take account of inflation. Gains of less than £5,300 are exempt. Under the new rules Capital Transfer Tax now ignores gifts made previously provided it was more than ten years ago.

In the last Budget the old Business Start-Up Scheme was expanded into the Business Expansion Scheme. This gives tax relief to an outside investor in a small business. This means that if his top rate of tax is say 75 per cent, the Government is effectively paying 75 per cent of the investment. Up to £40,000 can be invested and you can now take up over 50 per cent of the shares. One minor snag is that the Business Expansion Scheme does not start until August but the Inland Revenue appears to have stopped the Start-Up Scheme in April.

It is too early to tell yet how successful the new scheme will be. But it will certainly help small firms find capital more easily - perhaps at the expense of the traditional financial institutions. It is much less restrictive than the old start-up scheme.

If tax relief cannot be claimed under the Business Expansion scheme the Venture Capital Scheme may be an alternative. Investment companies can claim under this (but not the expansion scheme) and can set the loss on any shares taken in a business against income or profits. Several funds have taken advantage of this. Pensions to a self-employed pension fund are wholly allowable against your income tax provided they do not constitute more than 17.5 per cent of your income. A pensions scheme is probably the most efficient way of investing any spare cash, but don't forget you cannot get hold of it until you retire. Companies can either "contract in" or "contract out" of the state scheme which is earnings related. As a businessman you must ask for your company to be contracted out or you will be automatically contracted in.

Jonathan Clare

We are looking for small businesses looking for money.

In a time of recession, you may well be thinking the prospects of obtaining a business loan are wilting fast.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

Because we at NatWest are convinced that financial assistance for the many up-and-coming businesses in this country is exactly what our economy needs. That's why we pay out some £35 million in Business Development Loans each and every month to over 3,000 customers.

And why we're looking to talk to more small businesses in need of finance for sound and promising business ventures.

NatWest Business Development Loans range from £2,000 to £250,000 and can be granted for periods between 1 and 20 years.

The rates of interest are highly competitive.

Rates are fixed in advance, and repayments are worked out in equal monthly instalments. So everything's planned in advance and cash flow's kept well under control.

Now we've made our position clear, all that may stand between you and a flourishing business is a phone call to the Manager at a NatWest branch near you.

Alternatively, if you want more time to think, fill in the coupon and we'll send you the printed information on the subject.

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(No postage stamp required)

Name

Company

Address

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NatWest Business Development Loans

JC

The small firm is in a special position to give first hand and exceptional care to their customer.

MARGARET THATCHER

But then who cares about the small firm?

No one looks after the needs of small businesses the way we do. They're our one and only concern.

So we're in a special position to help with money and advice that's always tailored to fit like a glove.

To get a new venture off the ground perhaps. Or to help an existing one grow.

If that sounds the kind of support your firm could do with, give us a ring.

More than 6500 businesses have over the past 35 years. And many are now far from small.

ICFC

SMALL BUSINESSES

Helping hands for beginners in technology

Anyone starting or running a small business today can call on a wider range of technical and financial help than ever before. This article focuses on Government-sponsored schemes, but would-be entrepreneurs should also remember the assistance available from private sources such as the high street banks.

The Department of Trade and Industry concentrates on grants to technically-oriented firms. Its most generous programme at the moment is the second version of the Small Engineering Firm Investment Scheme, known as SEFIS 2, to which the Government has allocated £100m this year.

The original scheme, SEFIS 1, was heavily oversubscribed last year. Although the Government hastily added £10m to the £20m allocation announced originally, SEFIS 1 closed after just two months and many later applicants were disappointed. The deadline for SEFIS 2 applications is September 30, 1983, and the Department of Trade and Industry advises firms to apply as soon as possible, in case the money runs out again. SEFIS 2 was announced on March 28 and by the end of May, 1,500 firms had already applied for one third of the £100m worth of grants available.

Engineering firms employing up to 500 full-time staff are

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

eligible for SEFIS. The scheme offers capital grants of one third of the purchase and installation costs of certain capital equipment; machine tools controlled by computer or microprocessor; advanced technology welding or metrology equipment; or equipment incorporating laser or plasma technology.

The DTI also encourages small firms to apply for grants under its general support for innovation programme. The Government will pay up to one third of research and development costs (with no minimum figure) for projects leading to new or significantly improved products, or processes in any field of manufacturing industry.

Then there are more specific schemes to encourage the application of new technologies: CAD/CAM - Computer Aided Design and Computer Aided Manufacturing in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries; CADMAT - Computer Aided Design, Manufacture and Testing in the electronics sector; FMS - Flexible Manufacturing Systems for computer-controlled batch production; FOS - the Fibre Optics and Opto-Electronics Industries Scheme; MAP - the



One company that has benefited from Government schemes. A grant from the Department of Trade and Industry enabled Exel Manufacturing and Engraving Co., of Wembley, north London, to buy a Dahlgren computer-based engraving system. Mr Ray Pethard has operated the machine since its arrival three months ago.

Microelectronics Application Project to encourage the use of microelectronics in products and processes in any manufacturing sector; MISP - the Microelectronics Industry Support Programme; Robotics - to encourage the application of robots and the manufacture of British machines; and SPS - the Software Products Scheme to promote computer software products and packages. The Department of Trade

and Industry regional offices will give details of all these schemes.

The Technical Enquiry Service, launched a year ago, is intended to help small firms in any manufacturing business deal with technical problems. It is financed by the DTI and operated by the Production Engineering Research Association (PERA) in Melton Mowbray. PERA will answer up to four

technical inquiries and provide a consultant for up to five days without charge to the firm. Some problems are tackled by PERA's own staff. If more expertise is needed, the work may be contracted out to other research laboratories, universities or private organizations. All advice is confidential. The Technical Enquiry Service is prepared to deal with any technical question, but it cannot get involved in general manage-

ment or financial problems; those should be directed at the DTI's Small Firms Service.

Although firms employing up to 200 people may use the Technical Enquiry Service, the DTI encourages those with more than 60 employees to turn to its Manufacturing Advisory Service, which is also run by PERA. This offers 15 days free production or planning consultancy, followed by 15 more days at half price.

The Manpower Services Commission provides assistance of a quite different nature to the manufacturing-oriented DTI. The MSC's most imaginative effort is the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which helps unemployed people start up their own businesses. The scheme has run on a pilot scale in five areas for the past year. It begins nationwide in August, with a Government allocation of £50m.

An allowance of £40 a week for up to a year will be provided by the MSC to people who might otherwise be deterred

Projects must be suitable for public support

from starting a business by the fact that they would lose their unemployment or supplementary benefit. The Government hopes that 25,000 will take advantage of the offer. Applicants must show the ability and intention to invest at least £1,000 and the MSC has to approve the nature of the business as "suitable for public support". No one planning to open a nightclub need apply.

The MSC does not assess the proposed business's prospects of success before approving the enterprise allowance. But Jobcentre staff (who administer the scheme) do try to give applicants a good chance by arranging interviews with counsellors from the DTI's Small Firms Service; they are local businessmen with personal experience of starting new enterprises.

In the pilot areas, about one quarter of the new businesses are being established in the construction industry, mainly in general building repairs and maintenance such as plumbing,

painting, joinery and electrical contracting. Retail distribution, light engineering, furniture making, motor repairs, catering and hairdressing are other popular fields.

Training for people launching new businesses is also sponsored by the MSC. The New Enterprise Programme is designed for entrepreneurs who are determined to set up a firm that will grow quickly into a sizeable venture. The Small Business Course is for people who wish to start on a more modest scale, but will employ others (self-employment courses are also being introduced for people who are just interested in one person businesses).

The New Enterprise Programme runs for 16 weeks. The first month or so is spent undergoing tuition at a major business school (London, Warwick, Manchester, Durham or Glasgow). Participants spend 10 to 12 weeks in the field, doing market research, finding premises, seeking funds, identifying suppliers and refining their business plans; the school staff and independent consultants are available throughout to give advice.

The Small Business Course follows a similar pattern over a shorter period of time, usually six to ten weeks. The Government bears the full costs of both programmes, including an allowance to give the trainee financial support. The MSC hopes to sponsor 2,000 people on the New Enterprise Programme and the Small Business Course during the coming year. Short of a full business degree, it is hard to imagine a better preparation for a career as an independent entrepreneur.

Clive Cookson
Technology Correspondent

Teaching skills to the young

The old adage "there's nothing like experience" certainly applies to training for the running of small businesses. But with unemployment at record levels and the need to try and help school leavers to learn some skills and find a job, small firms have come into the mainstream of further education.

Research in the 1970s showed that about two thirds of small new business founders were craftsmen, and the emphasis in the last few years has changed towards the smaller firms.

The Conservative Political Centre in its recent publication *Moving Forward: Smaller businesses and the economy*, said that there is evidence that those who have worked in small businesses are 12 times more likely to establish their own small firms than those who have been employed in large companies.

Government and researchers have noted the West German training experience where more than 80 per cent of the apprenticeships offered are in the artisan sector with the result that there is double the number of small firms in the West German metal working industry as there are businesses of all sizes in Britain's manufacturing industries. The result is that the West Germans have twice as many craftsmen as Britain with a constant supply of entrepreneurs.

The Youth Training Scheme, which has developed from the Youth Opportunities Programme, should help to provide 16-year-olds with 12 months' work experience and instruction with the total costs rising to £4,000m in the next three years.

The Conservative Political Centre has also called for the establishment of an independent institute within the university system to monitor the development of the small

business sector, and a strengthening of the small firms division of the Department of Trade and Industry. On training the young, it suggests that a vocational course in the last year of schooling should be established with business represented on school governing bodies. Further, a management programme and financial training for small founders and owners should be set up and the polytechnics should increase their emphasis studies, management training and the development of industrial technology.

Other help for training is available from business schools,

Television and radio urged to help more

regional management centres and regular conferences and seminars, held by voluntary bodies like the London Enterprise Agency. But these alone are insufficient to cater for all the needs of small firms and for the varying standards of skills needed by the new businesses. There have been calls for more retired businessmen to help the training programme and greater use of television and radio to promote what help is around. Recently the BBC and independent radio have made some inroads in this way.

One example of such assistance is the "Head Start in Business" campaign set up by the Industrial Society with Capital Radio, which has used money from the Prince of Wales's Jubilee Trust, of which he is president, to help young people in London set up and run their own businesses. The Abbey National Building Society also supported this scheme by offering premises above some of their branch offices.

The Abbey and the Industrial Society plan several more similar schemes and the idea is to link the young trainees with more experienced entrepreneurs so that they receive some training and practical help at the same time. Capital Radio's role is to announce the plans and monitor the progress of the participants.

Another source of help for small firms who need particular help with marketing their product once work is under way is the Design Council, which runs a free advisory service to help improve the standard of product design. Rural-based trades and skills are also taught and training is available from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA) where thatching and forgework as well as more general engineering skills are on offer. But the increased use of new technology throughout industry will probably mean that in future the efforts of organizations like the London Enterprise Agency will be much more in demand because it can fall back on its members' own experience of newer working methods.

The LEA was formed by nine British companies - BP, Barclays Bank, BOC, GEC, IBM UK, ICF, Marks and Spencer, Midland Bank and Shell UK - with the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to help small firms and at the same time promote urban regeneration in the metropolitan area.

Only with the marriage of skills and expertise that similar groups could provide will the challenge of setting up a new industry receive the attention and seriousness it deserves.

RU

Owners should train for management

business sector, and a strengthening of the small firms division of the Department of Trade and Industry. On training the young, it suggests that a vocational course in the last year of schooling should be established with business represented on school governing bodies. Further, a management programme and financial training for small founders and owners should be set up and the polytechnics should increase their emphasis studies, management training and the development of industrial technology.

The point about training in this field is that since many small firms are set up by people with craft or trade experience, the problems of producing the goods or marketing their services are less onerous since they have had some experience. But that leaves other difficulties like bookkeeping and cash-flow organization, usually the straw that breaks the camel's back of a small business - which in turn reduces the time left to train new recruits in the basic skills.

According to the Bolton committee on small business most managers of small firms lack higher education qualifications although in areas like construction and some manufacturing industry a fair number hold degrees or management diplomas.

At present the main sources of help come from the Manpower Services Commission

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And, in suitable cases, services which include Long Term Loans, equity finance and low-cost fixed-interest loan schemes using E.E.C. funds.

What's more, in the case of export finance, the Midland has a scheme for companies with an

export turnover of £500,000, or less, who don't wish to use normal ECGD insurance.

There is also our Independent Business Banking Unit that's designed to co-ordinate services offered to small businesses.

So, come and talk to us.

We've a good ear because we hope that one day your small business won't be quite so small.



Midland
The Listening Bank

Midland Bank plc

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.1 down 10.3
 FT 100: 82.15 up 0.13
 Bargains: 24.026
 Datastream USM Leaders
 Index: 98.45 down 0.19
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
 index: 8826.88 up 28.26
 Hongkong: Hang Seng index
 957.62 down 1.00
 New York: Dow Jones Average
 (latest) 1245.09 down 2.31

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.5295 up 30 pts
 Index 83.7 down 0.6
 DM 3.88 down 0.0350
 FF 11.5950 down 0.1100
 Yen 363.25 down 2.85
 Dollar
 Index 124.2 down 0.9
 DM 2.5205 down 305 pts
 Gold
 \$420.50 up \$6.75
 NEW YORK LATEST
 Gold \$420.50
 Sterling \$1.5285

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
 Base rates 9%
 3 month interbank 9% 94
 Euro-currency rates:
 3 month dollar 9% 94
 3 month DM 5% 54
 3 month FF 14% 14
 ECED Fixed Rate Sterling
 Export Finance Scheme IV
 Average reference rate for
 interest period May 4 to June
 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per
 cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Rennies 975 + 400p
 Turner & Newall 45 + 9p
 Global Net Res 24.00 + 50p
 Pentos 170 + 2p
 Cornhill 140p + 15p
 Benlox 28p + 3p
 P & O Dtd 195p - 23p
 Hambros Ord 105p - 8p
 Atlantic Met 114p - 8p
 E Jones 75p - 5p
 Kwik Fit 45p - 5p

TODAY

Interim: Arbutnot Sterling
 Fund, Cranfield (Klang) Es-
 tate, Granger, Arthur Lee,
 Killingham (Rubber) Development
 Syndicate, Minet, Superdrug
 Stores (1st qtr), Trusthouse
 Forte, Whatings, Finesse
 Baker Perkins, Barroora Tea,
 Benzol Carbonising, Burnett &
 Halesmere, Cantorvinal
 Estates, Crosby Woodfield,
 Dominion & General, Electro-
 components, Ferranti, Ham-
 bros, Hergreaves, Petbow,
 Redland, Economic sta-
 tistics, New vehicle regis-
 tration (May), UK banking
 sector statistics (1st qtr),
 money stock (1st qtr), financing
 of the central government
 borrowing requirement (1st

NOTEBOOK

Racal shares crashed by 48p
 yesterday to close at 511p.
 Racal announced pretax profits
 of £14m, for the year ending
 March 31, against £102m the
 previous year. Analysts are
 concerned about problems
 Racal has encountered with
 important radio contracts with
 OPEC's member countries.
 City firms are vigorously selling
 their services to South African
 institutions in the expectation
 that South African exchange
 controls will be abolished.

Page 22



Mr Martin Jacob, above, Kleinwort Benson's vice-chairman, is to succeed Sir Alexander Johnston as deputy chairman of both the Council for the Securities Industry and the Panel on takeovers and mergers in August. Mr Jacob, who is 53, practised as a barrister before joining the merchant bank in 1968. He is chairman of the City Capital Markets Committee.

● DOLLAR FALLS: The dollar fell sharply in thin currency trading in the wake of lower American market interest rates and worries about the ballooning trade deficit. The switch-out of dollars into European currencies, hit the pound, which touched a two-month low on its currency basket index at one stage, finally closing down 0.6 at 83.7 though it gained 30 points on the dollar at \$1.5295.

WALL STREET

Market loses its euphoria

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - The Dow Jones Industrial average was fractionally lower at 1,246 yesterday after being down five points earlier in the day.

Mr Ralph Bloch, vice-president for investment strategy at Moseley Hallgarten Estabrook Weedon, said: "There are no major technical problems in sight at present but it just doesn't look as euphoric as it has recently."

"Investors have to follow the bond market very closely as the stock market anticipates a major decline in the basic money supply over the next few weeks. In any case, any uptick in interest rates will be minor and the market should be able to handle it."

Scrubber was up 2 at 36 3/8; Halliburton up 1 3/8 at 37 3/8; Atlantic Richfield up 5/8 at 49 3/4; Standard Oil of Indiana up 3/8 to 51 1/2; Getty up 5/8 at 71 7/8; Standard Oil of Ohio up 3/4 to 52 3/8; Occidental up 1/4 at 24 3/8; and Pennzoil up 5/8 at 40 3/4.

Data General was 60 1/2, up 2 1/8; General Electric 56 7/8, down 3/4; International Business Machines 123 5/8, up 1/2; Teledyne 169 3/4, up 2 3/4; General Motors 73 7/8, up 7/8.

Brengreen issue to raise £5m

By Jeremy Warner

Brengreen (Holdings) Year to 24.83
 Pre-tax profit £1.89m (882,000)
 Statutory earnings 475p (3,01p)
 Turnover £31.13m (£24.65m)
 Net final dividend 0.55p making 1p (0.8p)
 Share price 77.5p unchanged
 Yield 1.9%

Brengreen Holdings, the office cleaning group, will raise £5m from shareholders to fund new business arising out of the privatisation of hospital ancillary services and local authority refuse collection and street cleaning.

The company said yesterday it believed that with the Conservatives re-elected, £500m of hospital ancillary service work would eventually be put out to tender.

Mr David Evans, chairman, said: "We think it likely that up to 200 hospitals will put ancillary work out to tender in the next nine months. According to our intelligence about 30 hospitals will do so in September."

"We can save the health service around 30 per cent of the current cost of its ancillary services and we are in a prime position to capture such contracts."

The company also believes that it is in a good position to take advantage of further privatisation by local authorities of refuse collection and street cleaning. It already has three of the 18 contracts of this type and is about to win another worth £400,000 a year in Oxfordshire. Brengreen also has hopes of winning two other local authority contracts up for tender in the near future.

Justifying the cash call on shareholders, which was announced yesterday together with results which show pretax profits doubled to £1.89m in the year to April 2, Mr Evans said that if the company did reap the benefit of privatisation in hospital, college and school services, it would require funds.

The money is being raised by a rights issue of one new share at 63p for every four shares held. According to Mr Evans, when the date for announcing the rights issue was chosen about six weeks ago, he was confident that the Conservatives would be then have won a General Election even though no election had at that time been called.

£75m issue, page 23

The Queen's Speech: privatization plans outlined

13 Royal Ordnance factories added to state sell-off list

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Government progress towards privatisation of the nationalised industries - one of the cornerstones of its policy of cutting back public expenditure - is to be concentrated in the new Parliamentary session on telecommunications, the oil assets of British Gas and arms manufacture.

Hiving off 51 per cent of British Telecom is expected to raise a gross figure of between £3bn and £5bn and be by far the largest privatisation project. The British Gas sales could add a further £700m to the Government's coffers.

Surprisingly, The Queen's Speech referred to only one other privatisation proposal, the Royal Ordnance Factories and made no mention of the other, potentially controversial sales Mrs Thatcher is keen to see concluded in the next few years - Rolls-Royce, British Airways and substantial parts of British Steel, British Shipbuilders and B.L., as well as many of Britain's airports and the National Bus Company.

The Ordnance factories, of which there are 13 scattered around the country, have been consistently profitable since being taken under the umbrella of the Government Trading Funds Act 1973.

Last year they made a profit after interest of £68m from total sales of £449m and should, with their growing export potential, arouse considerable interest in the City.

The Ordnance factories' recent profits show a marked rise since 1980-81, when earnings were depressed to £1m following the

Iranian revolution and its impact on British arms exports.

Since the formation of the Government Training Fund, Ordnance exports have accounted for about half of total turnover, falling to about one third in 1980-91 but recovering to 43 per cent last year with the Middle East, Europe and North America the main markets.

The sale of the Royal Ordnance Factories, which employ a total of 18,588 workers making ammunition, tanks, guns and other advanced weapons, is to be covered by enabling legislation in the new session. It was the subject of a consultative document sent to the trade unions last October and has since been roundly attacked by the Council of Civil Service Unions.

British Gas sales expected this year

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The sale of oil assets owned by the British Gas Corporation is expected to raise more than £500m. This will account for significantly more than half the £750m which the Treasury is provisionally expecting to raise from privatisation in the current financial year.

Preparations for the disposals, which have been vigorously opposed from the outset by the corporation under Sir Denis Rooke, its chairman, were well under way before the election. The Queen's Speech confirmed that the sell-off will be completed in the coming months.

The first sale to be completed will be that of British Gas's 50 per cent interest in the Wyth Farm offshore oil field in Dorset, first announced by the Government nearly two years ago. Negotiations to sell the interest to a consortium of five small British oil companies, led by Tricentrol, are well under way, and are expected to be completed shortly.

The field is eventually expected to raise around £200m, although payments will be spread over a number of years, depending on the field's level of production. British Gas has consistently argued that its share of the field, which it discovered in 1973, is worth

£450m to £500m, and that the sale is, therefore, being completed at a "knockdown" price.

The corporation also has a stake in six North Sea oil fields, which are expected to raise between £350m and £500m. No decisions about the form or timing of these sales have been taken, but Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, is expected to aim for completion before the end of this year.

A bill to exempt new North Sea oil discoveries from the payment of 12.5 per cent Crown royalty will be introduced as soon as possible, probably today.

The Government now plans for the Ordnance factories to cease trading under the Funds Act and to operate under the Companies Act, with the eventual intention to involve private capital, either through direct sale, joint ventures or flotation of shares.

In the three years to 1986, the Government is expected to reap £3,000m from the sale of assets, including a first tranche of money from the BT sale, a crucial figure in the calculation of public spending totals. And following the uproar that surrounded the sales of Amer-sham International and Britoil, ministers will be keen to ensure that future disposal provide the best possible return for the state.

The Conservatives' privatisation programme has so far resulted in the transfer to private ownership of Cable and Wireless, Associated British Ports, British Aerospace, Britoil, British Rail Hotels, Amer-sham, International Aeradio and the National Freight Corporation.

Sales in the last financial year totalled £503m of which the Britoil sale accounted for £334m.

Fraser out to unmask key voters

By Philip Robinson

The House of Fraser stores group is sending out daily demands to unmask mystery shareholders.

In the past week three owners of 3.7 million Fraser shares in total have emerged from the shadows to the share register. A fourth came to light yesterday as West German-based Joern M. Kreke, whose 650,000 share purchase was first bought through Dunlawd Nominees Ltd.

The rapid change of share ownership recently coming through to Fraser is being seen as a vital factor in the latest battle with its major shareholder, Lomho.

The international trading conglomerate headed by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland is pushing hard for a demerger of Harrods, the store group's flagship.

Shareholders vote on whether to approve the deal at a special meeting on June 30, the same day as the annual meeting in Glasgow.

Mr George Willoughby, Fraser's finance director, said: "It may not necessarily be the case that the sellers voted in support of the board last time."

Support for the directors is coming in just as well as on previous occasions. We do not see any change in our support," he added. Fraser shareholders received another mail shot from the board yesterday, disclosing improved trading.

Professor Roland Smith, Fraser chairman, says sales for the normally dull four months to the end of May have shown a healthy increase and improved profitability has been achieved. In the past six weeks sales have advanced 16 per cent, above the same period last year.

Ellerman brewers may be hived off

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

It is increasingly likely that the troubled Ellerman lines will sell off separately its two brewing subsidiaries - Hartlepool-based J. W. Cameron and East Anglia's Tollymore & Cobbold Breweries.

Until now Ellerman had been refusing to consider separate offers for the brewery interests. This has appeared the best chance of ensuring the sale of the ailing shipping interests.

But talks are now going on with several parties with shipping interests who may be prepared to buy Ellerman's shipping arm, while a separate sale of the shipping division could not now be ruled out.

That would immediately open the prospect of a separate sale of the breweries.

This could start a scramble for the two involving not only some of the big six and regional

brewers but also Arthur Guinness and Sons.

Guinness has been undergoing a big shake up over the past 18 months under Mr Ernest Saunders, the new chairman, with 15 subsidiaries sold off in the past year. With stout sales historically on a downward trend Guinness may well see a move into mainstream beer products as a fruitful strategy to follow.

Because Guinness, except for its involvement in Harp Lager, is confined to one section of the beer trade it could stand a better chance than the other big brewers of escaping a monopoly reference if it made a bid for the Ellerman interests.

The Ellerman breweries, with Cameron twice the size of Tolly Cobbold, are the jewels in the group's crown, although a sickly badly hit Cameron profits last time. Tolly, on the other hand, raised its profits contribution from £1m to £1.4m.

Change at Woolworth - a new adman

By Our Commercial Editor

F W Woolworth, the store chain which is one of Britain's biggest advertisers, has dropped Allen, Brady & Marsh as its advertising agency. Woolworth's advertising spending this year is £8m after a £10m expenditure last year.

ABM has had the Woolworth account for eight years in the period before the takeover of Woolworth by the group headed by Mr John Beckett.

The loss of the account is a blow to ABM, sixth largest advertising agency in Britain last year when its billings were £65.1m. The Woolworth account last year amounted to nearly a sixth

of ABM's billings.

ABM's first effort for the group was its "Wonder of Woolworth" campaign. Last year's campaign extolled "The change at Woolworth, you'll love the change."

ABM's latest campaign has been "Everybody's everyday store".

Announcing the termination of ABM's contract with six months' notice, thus allowing for the coming Christmas campaign, Mr David Collier, Woolworth director in charge of advertising, said: "Our advertising has been under review for some time and we feel that after

such a long association with one agency, we should make a change."

Woolworth was at pains to point out that ABM was regarded as a highly dedicated and professional agency and that Woolworth had no complaints at all about the way ABM had handled the company's account.

ABM said it left the B & Q account, acquired last year, because it was becoming unprofitable. ABM also claimed B & Q had been seeking discounts below the 15 per cent standard agency commission.

US float for Sotheby bid

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid are selling shares in one of their private companies to help fund their takeover bid for Sotheby Parke Bernet.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank advisers, said last night that floating the furniture subsidiary, Knoll International Inc. on Wall Street had always been part of the group's long term strategy.

But a week ago Messrs Cogan and Swid said their proposed Sotheby offer would rise by 20 per cent to 630p a share if the finance could be arranged.

After a formal complaint the Takeover Panel gave Knoll a week to state that the money was there. The Panel said last night it was satisfied the higher bid could be funded.

After the flotation about \$56m (£36m) will be available to Knoll International Holdings Inc. to help fund its Sotheby bid. Buying 70.1 per cent of Sotheby's it does not already own at 630p a share would cost Knoll £51m.

Study confirms underwriting snags

Investments lift Lloyd's return

By Lorna Bourke and Andrew Cornelius

Lloyd's members look like getting a better return from their investment in the insurance market this year than last, according to provisional figures from the Association of Members of Lloyd's (AML).

Profitability of 110 underwriting syndicates at Lloyd's has been compiled based on the 1980 account. On average, a member can expect a return of around 9 per cent on each £10,000 line written, compared with 6 per cent for the 1979 account.

Only 40 of the 110 syndicates turned in a profit on underwriting, though only 12 made overall losses, investment income again coming to the rescue. The statistics cover an estimated 60 to 80 per cent of the Lloyd's syndicate was number 290 which showed a return of £4,343 for each £10,000 invested. In second and third places were syndicates 728 and 177 which turned in performances of £4,284 and £4,237 per £10,000 line respectively.

Worst performer was syndicate 223 whose members will have to pay £3,029 out of their own pockets for each £10,000 line written.

Both the AML and the rival Association of External Members of Lloyd's (AMEL) held meetings yesterday to approve merger terms for the associations.

Insurers try to force up rates

Some British insurance majors are refusing to accept certain lines of business in a determined effort to force up premiums.

Mr Peter Sharrman, chief general manager of Norwich Union, said yesterday that some companies have lost accounts that they have held for 10 or 20 years rather than underwrite business that looked unprofitable. "But we have to prepare ourselves for a rough ride in this year and possibly 1984. I hope that some companies will be putting up premiums."

to cooperate to the full with the new chief executive of Lloyd's and to assist him in restoring Lloyd's to its former great reputation", Mr Keith Wickenden, chairman of the newly merged Association of Members of Lloyd's, said.

Sir Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's, gave details yesterday of progress in investigating the alleged malpractices by members which emerged last year.

Investigations by Lloyd's into the affairs of the Alexander Howden Group and PCW Underwriting Agencies are expected to be completed by October.

Sir Peter told the general meeting of Lloyd's members that an additional QL has been appointed to speed the investigations into Howden, which is a subsidiary of Alexander and Alexander Services in the US, and PCW, which is part of the Minet Holding insurance group.

However it was made clear that no details of the investigations would be made public unless charges against members can be proved.

This advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

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(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)

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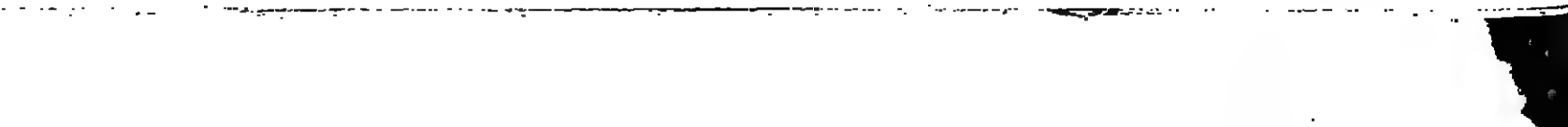
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The Debentures, issued at 100 per cent., have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange, subject only to the issue of the temporary Global Debenture. Interest is payable annually in arrears on 1st July, the first payment being made on 1st July, 1984. The Debentures are convertible into shares of Common Stock of Southwest Airlines Co. at a conversion price of U.S. \$47 1/2 per share.

Full particulars of the Debentures, Southwest Airlines Eurofinance N.V. and Southwest Airlines Co. are available in the Extel Statistical Service and may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including 6th July, 1983 from the brokers to the issue:

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Lloyd's insurance brokers cash in on political risks

By Andrew Cornelius

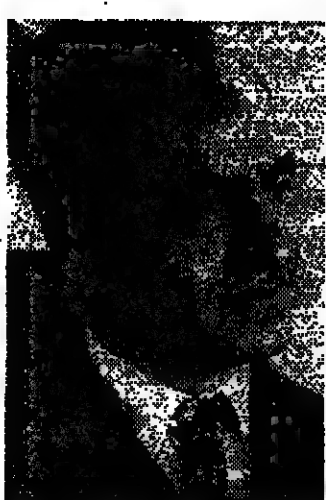
International tension brought about by crises such as the Falklands, Afghanistan and Middle East conflicts has led to booming demand for insurance against political risks within the Lloyd's of London insurance market.

Hogg Robinson, Willis Faber, Seligman & Co. and Adams Brothers are among the brokers who are cashing in on a boom which has seen a 400 per cent increase in business over the past two years. The demand stems from increasing concern by companies dealing in sensitive parts of the world about the risks posed by the confiscation of assets by foreign governments, the cancellation of deals and also more subtle frustration of contracts.

Mr Allan Osofsky, managing director of the investment insurance company International (Managers), a specialist subsidiary of Hogg Robinson set up to deal in political risk business, says that companies weakened by the recession have been particularly nervous about doing business in tricky foreign markets.

1. International pioneered the new-style insurance in the early 1970s. The company's contribution to invisible earnings and balance of payments was recognized yesterday with the presentation of a Queen's Award for Export at a ceremony in the City. During three years of bumper trading from 1980 to the end of 1982 which brought the company to the award, its income from direct and non-oil business grew from £10m a year to £70m. This year the company which still claims 50 per cent of the market is hoping to win £100m of business.

Mr Osofsky says that business has taken off after a succession of international incidents which have caused heavy losses to companies with export contracts in countries like Iran, the invasion of Afghanistan, the Falklands crisis and the debt problems of Poland, Mexico and Brazil have all contributed to the upsurge. Lloyd's brokers have also been helped by the increasingly tough line adopted by the national export credit guarantee agencies - ECGD equivalent - on insuring risks in these areas.



The Shah: his overthrow brought business risks

British companies, for instance, are finding it increasingly difficult to insure overseas contracts with the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

They can now turn to Lloyd's brokers for protection. It could cost them up to 12 per cent of the risk insured, though the charge on low risk countries may be only 0.125 per cent.

The biggest users of the market are multinational companies dealing in a variety of international markets. Apart from the classic cases of missed payments by countries like Poland, Mexico and Brazil, 1. International's experts are finding an increasingly more subtle approach by governments which are unwilling to pay. "Many governments are conscious that they will end up with a poor reputation if they just refuse to pay," Mr Osofsky says.

To get round this, governments use more subtle tactics. One common ploy is for a government to impose import embargoes on goods vital for a company's manufacturing.

Another tactic against which companies are able to insure is the withdrawal of residential certificates for personnel vital to the operation of a foreign subsidiary.

The sums insured range from £500,000 to £50m, depending on the risk. But Mr Osofsky warns that even Lloyd's brokers find it impossible to insure any client against certain countries which are on Lloyd's own blacklist.

Allied Lyons in £75m bond issue

By Jeremy Warner

Allied Lyons, the brewing and food group, yesterday became the latest big company to tap the recently revived market in corporate loan stock. It is planning to issue £75m of debenture stock 2009. Only £25 of each £100 of stock will be payable on subscription. The rest will be called by November.

The stock is being offered on exactly the same coupon terms as the £30m issue by another brewer, Watney Mann, less than a month ago. The gross redemption yield will be at a margin of 1.25 per cent above the gross redemption yield of 13.5 per cent on Treasury stock 2004/08.

One stockbroker analyst said: "It is exactly the sort of issue the institutions are looking for. Provided gilts remain

steady, I would expect to see a steady stream of similar issues from industrial companies over the months ahead."

BOC began the revival in the debenture market just under a year ago with a £100m issue. It was the first of its kind in more than a decade. The corporate bond market had effectively been killed by high interest rates.

Allied Lyons said yesterday it was its established policy to strengthen capital structure by lengthening the maturity of borrowings and in particular by fixing the interest rates on a significant proportion of debt over a long period.

The issue, being placed by stockbrokers Cazenove, has been underwritten by merchant bankers Baring Brothers. The stock will rank alongside existing debentures which are

secured by first floating charges on the assets of the group and a number of its subsidiaries.

The Government has deliberately avoided funding at the long end of the market over the last two to three years in order to encourage companies to issue long-dated debt. Since the revival in the market, there have been several loan issues from banks and property companies, but only three from industrial companies.

Lyons' issue brings to £722m the amount raised in the United Kingdom corporate bond market since BOC's fundraising exercise. The hope is that the market in new issues will from now on be concentrated among industrial companies. However, some of these will have to offer more than 1.5 per cent over a comparable gilt in order to tap the market.

US banks top the table

Rank	Bank	Assets \$bn	Rank	Bank	Assets \$bn	Rank	Bank	Assets \$bn
1	Citibank	1,296	1	Citibank	4.8	1	Citibank, New York	121
2	Bank of America	1,296	2	Bank of America	4.7	2	Bank of America, New York	115
3	Wells Fargo	737	3	Wells Fargo	4.6	3	Wells Fargo, New York	110
4	First National City	709	4	First National City	4.6	4	First National City, New York	107
5	J.P. Morgan	677	5	J.P. Morgan	4.5	5	J.P. Morgan, New York	97
6	Deutsche Bank	656	6	Deutsche Bank	4.4	6	Deutsche Bank, New York	95
7	Royal Bank of Canada	539	7	Royal Bank of Canada	4.3	7	Royal Bank of Canada, New York	88
8	Bank of Montreal	514	8	Bank of Montreal	4.2	8	Bank of Montreal, New York	81
9	Lloyds Bank	510	9	Lloyds Bank	4.1	9	Lloyds Bank, New York	81
10	Bank of Tokyo	490	10	Bank of Tokyo	4.0	10	Bank of Tokyo, New York	81
11	Bank of South America	477	11	Bank of South America	3.9	11	Bank of South America, New York	81
12	Paribas	461	12	Paribas	3.8	12	Paribas, New York	81
13	Manufacturers Hanover	445	13	Manufacturers Hanover	3.7	13	Manufacturers Hanover, New York	81
14	Industrie Bank	442	14	Industrie Bank	3.6	14	Industrie Bank, New York	81
15	Midland Bank	405	15	Midland Bank	3.5	15	Midland Bank, New York	81
16	Chemical Bank	392	16	Chemical Bank	3.4	16	Chemical Bank, New York	81
17	Standard Chartered	391	17	Standard Chartered	3.3	17	Standard Chartered, New York	81
18	Chase Manhattan Corp	385	18	Chase Manhattan Corp	3.2	18	Chase Manhattan Corp, New York	81
19	Credit Lyonnais	381	19	Credit Lyonnais	3.1	19	Credit Lyonnais, New York	81
20	Westpac Banking Corp	381	20	Westpac Banking Corp	3.0	20	Westpac Banking Corp, New York	81
21	Bank of Paris	371	21	Bank of Paris	2.9	21	Bank of Paris, New York	81
22	Mitsubishi Bank	361	22	Mitsubishi Bank	2.8	22	Mitsubishi Bank, New York	81
23	Bank of India	354	23	Bank of India	2.7	23	Bank of India, New York	81
24	Security Pacific Corp	351	24	Security Pacific Corp	2.6	24	Security Pacific Corp, New York	81
25			25			25		

The strong dollar has helped American banks to become even more prominent in the league table of the world's top 25 banks, compiled by the specialist magazine *The Banker*. The full list of the top 500 banks appears in the June issue.

Citibank, parent of the New York-based Citicorp, has regained top spot from California's Bank of America. Japanese banks grew strongly enough for Citibank to replace Deutsche Bank in the top ten, though the strong dollar

reduced their impact. Britain's top four banks feature more prominently in the rankings by profits and shareholders' funds, due to the traditionally greater balance sheet strength and higher banking profits in Britain.

W German recovery 'gaining momentum'

Frankfurt (Reuters) - The economic recovery which began in West Germany late last year is gathering momentum according to figures published yesterday by the Bundesbank, the country's central bank.

The country's Gross National Product was up 0.5 per cent in the first three months of this year compared with the first quarter of 1982, after adjustment for seasonal factors and a different number of working days.

GNP, which measures all the goods and services produced, had fallen 0.5 per cent during the 1982 fourth quarter and 1 per cent in the third quarter.

"Since the beginning of the year, the forces propelling the economy upwards have gained the upper hand," the Bundesbank said in its monthly report for June.

Economic data suggested the higher levels of production had continued since the first quarter, it said.

While unemployment remained high, the falling number of workers on short-time pointed to an improvement in the labour market. The winter months saw record post-war unemployment of 2.5 million or 10.2 per cent in West Germany, and last month 2.1 million workers were still without a job, a jobless rate of 8.8 per cent.

The Bundesbank also said West Germany looked set for a surplus on its current account balance of payments this year of 13-14bn marks (£3,200m-£3,480m), well up on 1982's 8.1bn marks.

In the previous three years West Germany ran large current account deficits, as high prices for imported oil offset its traditionally strong exports.

The Bundesbank said exports this year were unlikely to grow very much, and the current economic recovery was being led by rising demand at home. The principal driving force was construction of new housing, helped by special government interest rate subsidies.

Consumers saved less and spent more on such things as cars, electronic appliances and furniture.

WALL STREET

Texas trading inquiry

Dallas (AP-Dow Jones) - The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is looking into trading of Texas Instruments options in Lubbock, Texas, just before the company said it expected a second quarter loss of as much as \$100m (£65m).

A SEC spokesman in Washington declined to confirm or deny the commission is investigating the matter. However, two brokerage houses in Lubbock, where Texas Instruments' consumer products group is based, said the agency questioned them about customer purchases of options to sell Texas Instruments stock during the two days before the company's announcement on June 10.

A Texas Instruments spokesman said the company began its own inquiry into the possibility of insider trading before the announcement, but that the inquiry has not been completed.

Meanwhile, there are unfilled reports that Texas Instruments is preparing to cut its price on its lowest terminal, the 99/4A, to as low as \$50 a unit, from around \$100.

Speculation about a price cut presents problems for Texas Instruments because it might damage current sales of the 99/4A as consumers wait for a better price.

	June 22	June 21		June 20	June 19		June 18	June 17		June 16	June 15		June 14	June 13	June 12	June 11	June 10	June 9	June 8	June 7	June 6	June 5	June 4	June 3	June 2	June 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	April 30	April 29	April 28	April 27	April 26	April 25	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 21	April 20	April 19	April 18	April 17	April 16	April 15	April 14	April 13	April 12	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6	April 5	April 4	April 3	April 2	April 1	March 31	March 30	March 29	March 28	March 27	March 26	March 25	March 24	March 23	March 22	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	March 16	March 15	March 14	March 13	March 12	March 11	March 10	March 9	March 8	March 7	March 6	March 5	March 4	March 3	March 2	March 1	February 28	February 27	February 26	February 25	February 24	February 23	February 22	February 21	February 20	February 19	February 18	February 17	February 16	February 15	February 14	February 13	February 12	February 11	February 10	February 9	February 8	February 7	February 6	February 5	February 4	February 3	February 2	February 1	January 31	January 30	January 29	January 28	January 27	January 26	January 25	January 24	January 23	January 22	January 21	January 20	January 19	January 18	January 17	January 16	January 15	January 14	January 13	January 12	January 11	January 10	January 9	January 8	January 7	January 6	January 5	January 4	January 3	January 2	January 1	December 31	December 30	December 29	December 28	December 27	December 26	December 25	December 24	December 23	December 22	December 21	December 20	December 19	December 18	December 17	December 16	December 15	December 14	December 13	December 12	December 11	December 10	December 9	December 8	December 7	December 6	December 5	December 4	December 3	December 2	December 1	November 30	November 29	November 28	November 27	November 26	November 25	November 24	November 23	November 22	November 21	November 20	November 19	November 18	November 17	November 16	November 15	November 14	November 13	November 12	November 11	November 10	November 9	November 8	November 7	November 6	November 5	November 4	November 3	November 2	November 1	October 31	October 30	October 29	October 28	October 27	October 26	October 25	October 24	October 23	October 22	October 21	October 20	October 19	October 18	October 17	October 16	October 15	October 14	October 13	October 12	October 11	October 10	October 9	October 8	October 7	October 6	October 5	October 4	October 3	October 2	October 1	September 30	September 29	September 28	September 27	September 26	September 25	September 24	September 23	September 22	September 21	September 20	September 19	September 18	September 17	September 16	September 15	September 14	September 13	September 12	September 11	September 10	September 9	September 8	September 7	September 6	September 5	September 4	September 3	September 2	September 1	August 31	August 30	August 29	August 28	August 27	August 26	August 25	August 24	August 23	August 22	August 21	August 20	August 19	August 18	August 17	August 16	August 15	August 14	August 13	August 12	August 11	August 10	August 9	August 8	August 7	August 6	August 5	August 4	August 3	August 2	August 1	July 31	July 30	July 29	July 28	July 27	July 26	July 25	July 24	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 18	July 17	July 16	July 15	July 14	July 13	July 12	July 11	July 10	July 9	July 8	July 7	July 6	July 5	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 30	June 29	June 28	June 27	June 26	June 25	June 24	June 23	June 22	June 21	June 20	June 19	June 18	June 17	June 16	June 15	June 14	June 13	June 12	June 11	June 10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Tennis: Teenagers catch the eye on the third day at Wimbledon

Triumphant King bows to her rival

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Billie-Jean King and Rosemary Casals, who contested a semi-final at Wimbledon in 1967, have qualified to play each other again - this time in the third round. Yesterday Mrs King, aged 39, beat Beth Herr 6-7, 6-2, 6-5. Mrs Casals, 34, beat Petra Delhees 6-3, 3-6, 6-2. At the other end (and these days more familiar and of the age range, the day's winners included Carling Bassett, aged 15.

Mrs King and Miss Herr both emerge with much credit from an exciting two-hour match on the centre court. It was astonishing that Mrs King should last the course so well and retain the competitive confidence to produce her best tennis in the ultimate crisis. It was admirable that Miss Herr, aged 19, and competing for the first time, should show so much composure and tactical and technical maturity. After all, she was playing a legend - and Wimbledon centre court has become Mrs King's second home.

"She should have won", Mrs King said later. "She was smarter and better than I was. I like the way she stays in, whatever the score. She has great guts and a great mental attitude. You're going to hear a lot more of her." That seems reasonable. At first glance the young lady from Ohio may look just another in the long line of Americans with fair hair and two-fisted backhand. But on yesterday's evidence she has those qualities of heart and mind that turn good players into very good players and possibly - if they need it badly enough - into champions.

Miss Herr moved well, hit bold and tidy passing shots, and already has the makings of a competent forecourt game. When serving, she has an idiosyncratic way of bouncing the ball from head height instead of the usual waist level. She was hustled into a corner during the second set. Throughout the match Mrs King demonstrated that much of the old magic was still there: notably in her serving, volleying, smashing, and all the things that go on between the ears.

In the third set, Mrs King led

5-2 and was serving at 5-4. Miss Herr played a superb tenth game, though, and took the lead at 6-5. That showed what Miss Herr was made of - but she lacked the experience to cope with the kind of tennis Mrs King played in the next three games. Well, maybe that was how it had to be. Miss Herr was a guest in the house; and it was Mrs King's house.

Miss Bassett is Canadian, falls into the familiar North American pattern (fair hair and a two-fisted backhand), but has a greater depth of assertive, genuine self-assurance than most girls of her age. This precocity helps to explain why she is already an actress (a tennis film) and did that job so competently that other offers are, as they say, rolling in. The unusual first name comes from her mother's family, who founded the Carling brewery.

Yesterday Miss Bassett had a 6-2, 6-3 win over the far more experienced Sharon Walsh. Her next opponent will be her friend and practice partner, Andrea Temesvari, of Hungary, aged 17 - but already such a personable woman she is a spectacular sight even when doing nothing in particular. Miss Temesvari is still learning her trade in the forecourt, but she was too strong for Manuela Maleeva, of Bulgaria, 10 months her junior.

Stuart Bale and Andrew Jarrett, Britain's last contenders in the men's event, were both beaten - Jarrett by a springy, curly-haired Lolo Courteau, of Bordeaux, aged 19, a thoroughly confusing lad because of the umlaut and the fact that when he has time, he hits two-fisted on both flanks. As Jarrett has a two-handed backhand, the match was a confusing spectacle.

John Fitzgerald, who had saved five aces points in his fourth set with Mats Wilander on Tuesday evening, finally had to yield yesterday, though the fifth set was close all the way. Fitzgerald told us later: "I'd like to see Mats become the world's No 1, because he's a very nice guy - as all the Swedes are. Many of the players are sick and tired of the antics that are going on now at the top. We'd like to see a nice guy at the top again."



Mrs King shows her command when it comes to ruling the court.

Youth with a future revives past memories

By David Miller

It was with both pleasure and disappointment that the crowd dispersed in search of something to moisten the tongue and cool the brow at the end of the opening match yesterday on court three, for we had seen a player who can, just possibly, in the coming years, see to it that young men such as Wilander and Krishnan are not the only ones to challenge the established elite.

Stuart Bale, a left-hander, aged 19, has a range of strokes probably not possessed by a British player since Bobby Wilson or, to put it another way, one might say that he is a Billy Knight with variety. If the youngster from St John's Wood in London can combine the two aspects of his forecourt, that subtlety of touch and resolution of purpose, then he will not only become British No 1, but a player to extend the best - something we have not had since the days of Mike Sangster.

Yesterday, Bale went down in straight sets, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3 to the bouncy Mel Purcell from Kentucky, runner-up at Monte Carlo in April and ranked 27 in the world last year. For Bale, suffering from a disconcerting cold, it was his first match against anyone in the top 40 and he was in no way outclassed. A couple of more firm volleys in the first set tie-break could have found him a set up, and then what might have been the story?

Bale's coach, Nigel Sears, who works for the Lawn Tennis Association with Paul Hutchins, considers the youngster has the technical armoury to go a long way - with his powerful serve and sound volleying - especially on fast surfaces. All this we saw yesterday as, several times, he held his own service to love with confident ease.

There is, too, a willingness to vary the game, scintillating for the chance to lob, to play the drop-shot with a sensitive touch, and to go for the difficult cross-court pass. Yesterday, he was betrayed by his own errors when not really under pressure more than by an excess of talent flowing from the other side of the net.

Indeed, what may ultimately determine whether this broad-shouldered player with the warm-coloured hair will break into the front rank of the world game is his temperament. There were moments yesterday when, perhaps forgiven in front of his first really big crowd, he looked as if he were feeling sorry for himself, as when he dumped his racket onto the ground at the end of the sixth game of the third set, having just conceded his service again to go 2-4 down after breaking back for 2-3 with a clever, thoughtful game.

Afterwards, his father, who could not have his feet more firmly on the ground even were he not a postman, observed that what his son needs is experience, that you cannot buy it and must go



Bale yesterday: willing to vary tactics.

in search of it. Bale jnr should reflect that experience yesterday should have taught him never to think the match is lost. In the very next game, at 2-4, Purcell, who was beginning to pirouette like a skater following his shots in self-admiration as he secured victory, was undermined by a net-cord and a double fault which might well have put the Briton right back in the game.

Bale, who was by inclination a footballer until he discovered tennis at the age of 12 at the Paddington club, reached the last 16 of junior Wimbledon last year and the last eight in the junior event at Paris and New York. His coaching has come from the veteran Hector Goodman, at Paddington, via Bobby Wilson and Alan Jones through to Sears, who took him over when Hutchins decided, three years ago, that the boy had a future.

It was a proud moment for his parents yesterday, sitting close to the side of the court to see the blossoming of a talent which could soon help to put some pride back into the British game. If he does not it will certainly not be for the want of level-headedness on the part of his parents, a factor which sadly one does not too frequently find among promising youngsters these days.

The growler has a lean time

By Simon O'Hagan

Peter Fleming is a lean and hungry man. These days not many of the scraps are coming the American way, not even those involving umpires. Instead he rages inwardly, growling his way around the court and, with increasing frequency, to defeat.

Fleming has all but disappeared off the end of the ATP tour, and is a number 62 on the list, and while he may be more noted for his doubles partnership with John McEnroe this still represents an alarming decline in form.

The downward spiral continued yesterday when he lost a second-round match 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 to Nduka Odudu, the Nigerian who had beaten Guillermo Vilas on the opening day. The match was as much a contest of mood as of technique, with Odudu's serene thoughtful approach always looking the more likely to succeed.

Odudu has the relaxed air of somebody to whom concentration comes easily. He varies his shots - in particular, the return of service - and he is equally at ease with economy and grace. If you are feeling grumpy and out of form, as Fleming was, he is probably the most frustrating opponent imaginable. Fleming's only moment of hope came when he won the second set. But his peace of mind was short-lived. Odudu broke his opening service game of the third set and Fleming reacted by slamming a ball

to the back of the court, narrowly missing a ball boy in the process. He was warned by the umpire for ball abuse, the fine for which, if imposed, is \$350.

Odudu remained so calm that in the final game, as Fleming towelled down before receiving service, he could afford to endear himself to the crowd further by balancing a ball on his head. Fleming merely fumed.

Two other broadly big-serving Americans, Tony Giammalva and Victor Amaya, went the way as to the back of the court, narrowly missing a ball boy in the process. He was warned by the umpire for ball abuse, the fine for which, if imposed, is \$350.

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A lesson in fitness

By Geoffrey Green

Fleming, Giammalva losing to the durable Brazilian, Joao Soares, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4 and Amaya to Andreas Maurer, of West Germany, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

Giammalva, a man of immense bulk, has an eye-catching service not just because of its power, which he throws the ball up he opens his mouth inordinately wide; a close-up photograph would look like something out of a dental manual. In the teeth of all this, however, Soares remained steadfast.

Fibak is an international with six languages on his tongue, a professor of a father, and a fine collection of Polish matriculates. He may also be an authority on nuclear fission or have a thorough knowledge of the workings of the World Bank. Yet still he was at a loss to counter Teacher's speed and fitness at the court.

Teacher finished in a sort of ecstasy, although to be honest there were long areas of the afternoon when one's attention began to stray. There was the weather to admire for a start; there was the shirt-sleeved crowd constantly being warned to sit still; the payment of wages to one of the Corps of Commissioners guarding the entrance, followed by a little argument, and the kindly offer

by that same commissioner of a picnic grapefruit to a foreign family. All these were side-shows.

In many ways it was a fine hard struggle, but largely mechanical. In some ways, too, it was unmemorable and never truly touched the senses. Fibak attempted an intellectual approach of intricate architecture in the early stages and at times later, which brought a series of attacking lobs. But the agile Teacher - a quarter finalist last year - had a spring in his heels and an invisible ladder which helped him to the skies.

Speed and fitness saw him home. Without picking things over with a needle, one need only say that deuce was called 26 times in the match, and that Fibak broke in the first game of the second, third and fourth sets. That should have offered him a winning stage. But sadly, by the end, he did things by halves and paid the price. Indecision fell on him and his game burst its shell. At the climax, while the American hit he missed, and in spite of his gifts he had to bow to his teacher.

When Teacher, of the United States, outstayed Fibak, the Polish business manager of Lendl, by 7-6, 2-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1 in the sultry sunshine to Court One over three hours and a half and more, the issue was balanced on a spider's thread. This was perhaps why the lean, lanky American, who resembled a spider, weaved the final web.

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Wimbledon results yesterday

MEN'S SINGLES

Holder: J. S. Connors

Second round

M. HERR (US) to B. Herr (US), 6-7, 6-2, 6-5.

M. Purcell (US) to M. Purcell (US), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

K. LLOYD (US) to K. LLOYD (US), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

C. J. LLOYD (US) to C. J. LLOYD (US), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

R. HARRISON (US) to R. HARRISON (US), 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

L. COURTEAU (FR) to L. COURTEAU (FR), 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

C. MATE (FR) to C. MATE (FR), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

J. McENROE (US) to J. McENROE (US), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

M. WILANDER (SWE) to M. WILANDER (SWE), 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

N. ODUDU (NG) to N. ODUDU (NG), 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

T. S. JAYCOCK (US) to T. S. JAYCOCK (US), 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

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MEN'S DOUBLES

Holder: P. McNamee and P. McNamee

First round

M. LLOYD (US) to M. LLOYD (US), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

C. J. LLOYD (US) to C. J. LLOYD (US), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

R. HARRISON (US) to R. HARRISON (US), 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

L. COURTEAU (FR) to L. COURTEAU (FR), 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

C. MATE (FR) to C. MATE (FR), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

J. McENROE (US) to J. McENROE (US), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

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Apply in writing to Mrs Hazel Carter, General Manager, Marketing Department, Octopus Books Limited, 88 Grosvenor Street, London W1.

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Importers of exclusive furniture need a secretary/PA - as well as a sales administrator - for their new showroom opening on Bond Street.

Lots of scope within a small & enthusiastic team for a well presented & well spoken candidate.

A good knowledge of Italian is an advantage negotiable salary. Age 20's, Speeds 90/50.

Angela Mortimer Ltd
106 Piccadilly
629 9686

SECRETARY + + +

For small West End firm of commercial estate agents, to look after major investment and other property matters. Must be confident to make your own decisions and willing to take on numerous responsibilities. This is an extremely varied and exciting position for those who like to be in the heart of the business.

Please write with CV to: HARRISON CLANCY & CO., 25 Bedford Sq, W1.

SECRETARY/PA TO SENIOR PARTNER

Senior Partner in small but expanding City firm of brokers in Central London. This is an interesting and varied position involving working under pressure on a variety of matters, including client liaison, and handling a large volume of correspondence and paperwork.

27,500-35,000 per annum plus excellent benefits. Please write with CV to: M. NASH, 100 Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

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CJES

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex 887374

A key secretarial position progressing to a genuine Personal Assistant's role in one year.

SECRETARY/PA

REGENT'S PARK £8,000 - £9,000 + excellent benefits

INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY GROUP - ASSETS £200m+

A Senior Main Board Director of this leading public company seeks a well-educated Secretary, aged 23-30, with commercial and financial background. The successful candidate will be involved in his broad-ranging business activities and must be able to assess priorities, reading all incoming post and acting as first point of contact with telephone callers and visitors. There is scope for considerable responsibility as the Director is prepared to delegate. An excellent salary and benefits package is offered. Initial remuneration negotiable £8,000 - £9,000 + BUPA and annual financial bonus. Applications in strict confidence under reference (P088/83) to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES (Recruitment Consultants)
25 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. Telex: 887374. Fax: 01-588 3216.

EXECUTIVE LEVEL

DIVISION HEAD Central London potential

Excellent opening for a strong-willed PERSONAL SECRETARY in an international administrative environment. First

TAX EXPERT Central London

Superb Merchant Banking conditions for the poised, younger SECRETARY with a keen mind and a min of 4 years' experience.

PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE Mayfair

New appointment within a major international Group for a superb PA with discretion, tact & the ability to communicate at all levels.

PUBLIC RELATIONS HEAD City

Prestigious organisation combines with PR to offer variety & challenge to the able personality with excellent secretarial skills.

Full details of these and other Executive level openings from HEDRA DREW 01-437 8839

CHALLONER EXECUTIVE

19-23 Oxford Street, London W1R 2AT (Recruitment Consultants)

EMPLOYMENT COUNSELLOR

Ambitious person with a keen mind and good communications skills to join a small but successful branch of a well respected agency group. A good commercial background and sales ability needed. 1st class training available and ample scope for career development to management level. Top company benefits. Starting salary including unlimited bonus potential from c. £8,000.

WIND: HELEN HOWE 01-588 8817.

BRANCH MANAGER

c.£11,500 pa

Alfred Marks - the UK's leading recruitment consultancy group seek an ambitious and talented individual to take over a branch of the company in the Midlands. Female, male candidates with previous agency experience or a progressive background in sales should write or telephone to: CHRISTOPHER BRYANT, Regional Manager, Alfred Marks, 77 The Broadway, Wembley, W19 7UE. Tel: 01-548 0097.

INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRM

Young Mayfair firm, require two secretaries for extremely hard-worked partners, dealing in international commercial matters. Legal experience an asset, but not essential and ability to work under pressure vital. Excellent salaries.

Please telephone: Judith Hicks on 491 4729.

BANKING VICE PRESIDENT SEC./P.A.

c.£8,500 + Mortgage WEST END AREA

Supervision of three staff. Excellent scope in shorthand and typing. Good opportunity for some branch of American Bank in West End. Excellent benefits and environment. Age 28+.

Please call Roy Stockton 734 9488, ext. 373, Stockton Associates, Personnel Consultants, L.L.C., 28 Grosvenor Street, W1.

FINANCIAL GAIN

c.£7,500

We have two superb vacancies for a young, energetic, ambitious person to join our team of accountants who need good quality people to help them in their work. The successful candidate will be responsible for a variety of tasks, including the preparation of accounts, tax returns, and other financial matters. The salary is negotiable, but we are offering a starting point of c.£7,500 per annum. Please write with CV to: JAYGAR, 25 South Molton Street, W1.

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Computer Software

Marketing Assistant (25+)

£7,000+

Small but fast-growing company seeks a marketing assistant for its software products. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the marketing department, including the preparation of reports, the organisation of exhibitions, and the handling of enquiries from potential customers. The salary is negotiable, but we are offering a starting point of £7,000 per annum. Please write with CV to: JAYGAR, 25 South Molton Street, W1.

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Banking and Accountancy Appointments

ACCOUNTANTS - SAUDI ARABIA

International Airports Projects (IAP), a directorate of the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Defence and Aviation has immediate openings for qualified accounting personnel.

ACCOUNTING SUPERVISORS - Day to day supervision of professional Accountants and development of procedures for Liabilities, Revenue, General Accounting and Accounting Support Systems.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS - Monitoring and development work in Management Accounting, General and Construction Accounting. Developing procedures and documentation to support computerized accounting systems.

ACCOUNTANTS - Operations of computerized accounting systems for Management Accounting, Liabilities Revenue and General Accounting.

These jobs require a professional accounting qualification plus at least 3 years experience plus familiarity with computerized systems. Previous experience in an operating airport would be a definite advantage.

These positions offer excellent salary and benefit packages. Salaries will be commensurate with experience and capability.

Complete resumes including detailed description of recent positions, functions and responsibilities, salary history and verifiable references must be forwarded within two weeks of the date of this advertisement quoting reference IAP (1) to:



PERSONNEL ATTACHE
SAUDI ARABIAN RECRUITMENT OFFICE
SUITE 1, 4th FLOOR
1 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
LONDON W1H 7AL

Full management responsibility - Full marketing responsibility

Senior Corporate Finance Manager

We have been retained by a major U.K. merchant bank to assist in the selection of a Senior Corporate Finance Executive.

At this stage, responsibility will be for the development of the department's business and further recruitment of professionals from the field. Current volumes of activity linked with new and exciting prospects ensure an involved and challenging future leading in time to a board appointment.

This vacancy will appeal to senior corporate financiers at Manager or Assistant Director level, who have gained substantial experience within a merchant bank, although comparable exposure with a major stockbroker would be acceptable.

This position offers high rewards commensurate with its importance and seniority. Interested applicants should write enclosing a detailed curriculum vitae to Roger Tipler, M.A., Managing Director and Finance Division, Michael Page Partnership, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1R 4EU quoting reference 33329. All applications will be dealt with in the strictest confidence and no approach will be made to our client without prior consent.



Michael Page Partnership
International Recruitment Consultants
London New York
Birmingham Manchester Leeds Glasgow

Financial Director

Leading Advertising Agency

London

The position of Financial Director and Company Secretary is offered by one of Britain's leading advertising agencies based in London, a rapidly expanding privately-owned organisation with total billings approaching £100 million.

The appointee, reporting to the Executive Chairman, will take full responsibility for the financial, accounting and legal functions of the company and will be expected to contribute fully to the management of the business.

Candidates must be qualified accountants, ideally chartered, and should have post-qualification experience in a fast-moving environment. Flexibility, flair and determination are essential characteristics. Previous experience in advertising is not essential and those without secretarial experience should also feel free to apply.

There is an excellent remuneration package for the right candidate.

Please write in confidence or soon as possible, enclosing a detailed curriculum vitae and quoting reference 4499/T, to N.P. Halsey, 165 Queen Victoria Street, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD.



Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Executive Selection Division

PROJECT FINANCE EXECUTIVE

Peterson Candy International Ltd. is a major process plant contractor, specialising in water treatment plants for public water supply authorities. The Company is committed to growth and is involved in multi-million pound, multi-disciplinary turnkey projects, mainly overseas.

For our current and planned future activities, we wish to appoint a Commercial Executive experienced in international project finance and related activities. Suitable candidates will be currently involved in arranging ECGD and commercially-backed export finance. They will be capable of advising on insurance, foreign exchange and other commercial matters, and be prepared to undertake fairly frequent, short duration, overseas travel.

Salary is negotiable. A company car and security benefits will be part of the total package. Career prospects within the Company and its parent, The Portals Holdings Group, are excellent.

Applications, with full C.V. should be submitted to:-

Frank L. Pawley
Company Secretary
Peterson Candy International Ltd.
21 The Mall
Ealing
London W5 2PU

Financial Controller

Middle East
c.£30,000 p.a. plus, Tax Free

Located in a stable part of the Middle East, our client is a soundly-based company with an enviable growth record distributing a wide range of consumer durables.

The position requires a Western qualified accountant with experience at a senior level in a multi-outlet retail organisation. This background must include practical knowledge of computer based accounts and budgets, costing, credit control and cash management. Experience in the necessary functions would be an advantage.

If you fulfil the above criteria, are aged between 30 and 45 and are interested in a career appointment in the Middle East, we would like to hear from you. The comprehensive benefits package includes a single or accompanied option.

Please send cv to Mr. H.A. 477, Robert Marshall Advertising Ltd., 44 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7DJ

Robert Marshall
Advertising Limited

Assistant Chief Accountant

The Chief Accountant of an international bank in the City is seeking a deputy, male or female.

Candidates must be professionally qualified and should be in the 25-30 age range. Foreign exchange exposure is desirable.

A five-figure salary is envisaged. Other benefits are above average, including low-interest mortgage and profit sharing.

Applications will be treated in strict confidence. Please write initially, detailing age, experience, qualifications and present salary to Mr. E. Cotter.



Golley Slater Roe Limited
42 Drury Lane, London WC2B 5RN

Financial Controller

Neg. c £18,000 + car

Our client, a major UK group with interests in the leisure field is expanding and therefore has need for two Financial Controllers to be based in the Midlands and South.

Candidates will be qualified accountants, aged early 30's, with a proven track record of achievement. A minimum of four years post qualification experience in a fast moving commercial environment is essential as is the ability to manage staff.

Responsibilities will cover the total financial function with particular emphasis on preparation of management reports, financial modelling, capital appraisal and operational analysis. Personal qualities of paramount importance must include drive and ambition coupled with the ability to be the top finance member of a senior management team reporting to the Regional Managing Director.

Candidates should write to Philip Cartwright ACMA enclosing a comprehensive curriculum vitae, quoting ref 928 at 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HY.



Michael Page Partnership
International Recruitment Consultants
London New York
Birmingham Manchester Leeds Glasgow

FUND MANAGER

We are a major firm of Stockbrokers who require a Fund Manager with at least three/four years experience of the Japanese market to complement our existing team. This is a unique opportunity to join an expanding department where the successful candidate will be expected to assume responsibility for a number of funds under management and to assist in formulating the investment policy. He/she should be prepared to travel overseas when required. Salary is commensurate with the position.

Applications to: Box 0396 H The Times

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

URGENTLY WANTED for Prof work in motor experience, excellent driving licence, 30+ to 40, 40+ to 50, 50+ to 60, 60+ to 70, 70+ to 80, 80+ to 90, 90+ to 100, 100+ to 110, 110+ to 120, 120+ to 130, 130+ to 140, 140+ to 150, 150+ to 160, 160+ to 170, 170+ to 180, 180+ to 190, 190+ to 200, 200+ to 210, 210+ to 220, 220+ to 230, 230+ to 240, 240+ to 250, 250+ to 260, 260+ to 270, 270+ to 280, 280+ to 290, 290+ to 300, 300+ to 310, 310+ to 320, 320+ to 330, 330+ to 340, 340+ to 350, 350+ to 360, 360+ to 370, 370+ to 380, 380+ to 390, 390+ to 400, 400+ to 410, 410+ to 420, 420+ to 430, 430+ to 440, 440+ to 450, 450+ to 460, 460+ to 470, 470+ to 480, 480+ to 490, 490+ to 500, 500+ to 510, 510+ to 520, 520+ to 530, 530+ to 540, 540+ to 550, 550+ to 560, 560+ to 570, 570+ to 580, 580+ to 590, 590+ to 600, 600+ to 610, 610+ to 620, 620+ to 630, 630+ to 640, 640+ to 650, 650+ to 660, 660+ to 670, 670+ to 680, 680+ to 690, 690+ to 700, 700+ to 710, 710+ to 720, 720+ to 730, 730+ to 740, 740+ to 750, 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HORIZONS

The Times Guide to careers training

Book here for a new kind of income

A steady stream of valuable books on job hunting, career change, self-employment and unemployment developed in the early 1980s and this year has been an exception. Some recent offerings are listed here. The selection is neither comprehensive nor in order of preference, and further supplements will appear in Horizon's regular newsround columns on the first Thursday of each month.

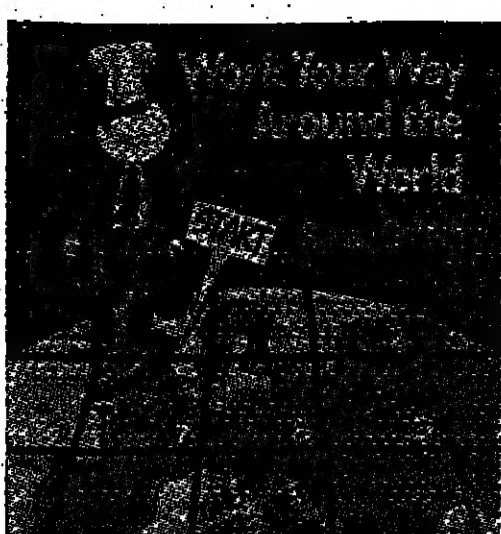
The growing selection of books on the various aspects of job hunting was enlarged early in the year by the publication of *JobKey*, a guide to employers of professional and executive staff. Produced by the New Opportunity Press in association with Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER), this directory combines information on job hunting with details of employers offering opportunities for skilled and experienced staff, as well as information on franchising with small-business opportunities, professional and training associations and post-experience courses.

It includes chapters on the state of the job market, the design of job-search plan, application and interview techniques, retraining opportunities, options other than full-time employment, self-employment, work abroad, relocation and the financial aspects of job changing. Considering the book is intended as a directory of potential employers, the range of establishments listed seems small. But the extensive information contained in the editorial and the sections on professional associations and post-experience courses make it a valuable reference tool. Cost £4.95 plus 95p p & p, from the New Opportunity Press, 76 St James's Lane, London NW10 3RD. A new edition is published every February.

Also published this year is the third edition of Marjorie Harris's *How to Get a Job*. In addition to chapters on where to look, submitting applications and coping with interviews, the new version contains valuable sections on assessing your talents and setting into a new job. The book is intended as an introduction to the subject and is partly aimed at the first-time job seeker, and much of the text is aimed at school leavers and recently qualified graduates. However, the extensive appendices, and the emphasis the author places on the need for a positive, determined but flexible approach to job hunting makes it good reading also for the experienced seeker. Price £2.95 plus 63p p & p, from the Institute of Personnel Management, IFM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW.

How to Earn a Second Income, aimed at the growing number of people who want to supplement their salary, Godfrey Golzen's book highlights the fact that though opportunities for conventional

Michel Syrett
leaves through
the latest
guides to
survival in
the age of
recession



A book for those willing to do more than get on a bike to find a job

salaried employment are shrinking, the second income economy is booming. The guide provides sections on setting up a business, getting professional advice, taxation and national insurance, costing and pricing your work, getting paid and effective promotion.

It supplements the advice with a list of 35 ways to boost your income, including adult fostering, breeding and boarding dogs and cats, running children's parties, freelance computer programming, trading from a market stall, typing, translating and interpreting, being a guide, and even running an art gallery at home. From Frederick Muller Ltd, Datasday House, 8 Alexandria Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 7JZ, £7.95 plus 90p p & p (hardback) and £4.95 plus 80p p & p (paperback).

An imaginative and much-needed alternative to the range of traditional guides on skilled and professional work is *Work Your Way Around the World*. Aimed at the adventurous globetrotter, the book describes the preparations necessary for extensive travel. Though this book, by Susan Griffiths, is obviously directed towards the younger student traveller, there is no reason why the notion of the extended period of travel it advocates should not also appeal to the unattached but experienced employee wanting to make the best use of an extended career break. Price £4.95 plus 50p p & p, from Vacation Work, 9 Park End Street, Oxford.

The Unemployment Handbook, by Guy Dauncey, recently republished in a revised edition by the National Extension College, concentrates mainly on providing practical and factual advice.

Chapter six contains special notes for specific groups, including particular advice for unemployed women, young people, redundant employees, and retired or older workers. The section on finding and developing your natural skills is

particularly thought-provoking, and the author - unemployed himself for more than two years - lays great emphasis on the need for people to develop their individual identity from outside their occupations. Copies are available from the National Extension College, 18 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2HN. Price £2.50 (inc. p & p).

The prolific Godfrey Golzen has also written a book on this subject, published this year under the title *Jobs in a Jobless Society*. This looks in passing at possibilities such as like self-employment, work abroad, part-time work and job sharing, but the text concentrates mainly on how unemployed people can better tap the traditional job market. It highlights the fact that more than the jobs currently filled are never advertised, and it describes the techniques by which career counsellors help their clients to identify and successfully unadvertised vacancies. From Frederick Muller Ltd, Datasday House, 8 Alexandria Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 7JZ, price £7.95 plus 90p p & p (hardback) and £4.95 plus 80p p & p (paperback).

A Penguin Handbook, *How to Survive Unemployment - Creative Alternatives*, is due for publication in late summer. Like Dauncey's book, it concentrates on creative self-development and the many job openings besides full-time work. Originally published by the Institute of Personnel Management, it has systematic and detailed self-assessment exercises, a comprehensive survey of the alternative employment market (part-time work and job sharing, temporary work, casual work, self-employment) and extensive appendices giving details of relevant organizations providing information, advice, support and counselling. Price £1.95; copies should be on the bookstand from August 25.

Michel Syrett is the author of *How to Survive Unemployment*.

General Appointments

W. J. HALL
(Extraction) LTD

Requires experienced personnel to set up and operate a Mortar Mix Plant within our organization.

Previous experience within the Mortar Mix Industry at all levels - Sales, Production and Management - would be an advantage.

Please apply in writing, enclosing short C.V. to:

T. J. HALL
W. J. HALL (Extraction) LTD
Oaklands Gravel Pit,
Aldeby, Beccles, Suffolk NR34 0BL

BUSINESS INVESTMENT
MANAGER

Salary up to £12,474 per annum

Swansea City Council has developed a wide range of financial support systems and services for local trade and industry. The Business Investment Manager, which is a new appointment for an initial period of two years, will be responsible for the administration of City investments in local firms, whether by way of grant, loan, guarantee or otherwise. The new Manager will be responsible to the City Treasurer, working with the other departments concerned, in particular with the Swansea Centre for Trade and Industry. This is a new financial control function, and both commercial experience and a relevant qualification will be important. The City Council operates a union membership agreement. For further details and application forms, returnable by 8 July 1983, write or telephone to:

City of Swansea

A TOP LEVEL CITY APPOINTMENT

Executive Director PR
Committee on Invisible Exports
and the
City Communications Centre

Responsibilities cover small-scale promotion of invisible exports and the City. A good understanding of the sector and some journalistic background will be helpful. Preferred age group 35-45. Salary circa £20,000. Car and pension scheme.

Applications with full C.V. to the Director-General, Committee on Invisible Exports, 7th Floor, The Stock Exchange, London EC2A 1RN.

WRITER: Wanted: young PR professional with proven journalistic skills capable of editorial production. Job also entails other editorial work, and PR account handling. Tel 01-727 8404.

VIDEO DISTRIBUTOR REQUIRED - The very best young people to record video footage which runs from £100,000 to £250,000 in 12 months. Age 22-25. Starting at £5,000-£10,000 p.a. CV to M.D. 25 Villiers St, London, WC2N 6DL.

Director
General

National Association of
British & Irish Millers

London based c.£20,000+car

The National Association of British and Irish Millers combines the functions of a trade and an employers association for the flour milling industry, and is closely involved with the Government, the European Community and milling industries in Western Europe. The impending retirement of the present post holder necessitates the appointment of a new Director General, with effect from early 1984.

The responsibility of the Director General is to the Executive Committee, through the President, for the direction and management of the Association. The role requires negotiation at a high level with Government departments, principals of industry, Trades Unions, the European Commission and other associations.

Operating from a London headquarters, the Director General, supported by a small staff, directs the Association's affairs, including the co-ordination of the industry's labour relations through its Industrial Relations Department and public relations through management of the Flour Advisory Bureau.

Candidates, in the age range of 45-55, should already have held a senior appointment in either commercial or industry. Government or the services. Knowledge of the industry is obviously desirable, though not essential, for of overriding importance will be recognisable leadership skills and the personal qualities associated with high level liaison. Some fluency in French or German will be an asset.

The remuneration "package" will be subject to discussion, but a starting salary of not less than £20,000 is envisaged and a car will be provided.

Please write in the first instance to our advisers, enclosing a c.v. All applications will be treated in strict confidence.

G.M. Bradshaw (Ref CRS 279) Lockyer, Bradshaw & Wilson Limited
178 North Gower Street, London NW1 2NB. Tel: 01-367 8443.

LBW

LOCKYER, BRADSHAW & WILSON
LIMITED

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Scotland

Edinburgh based opportunities

Archaeological Investigator

...to record archaeological sites and monuments for the National Archaeological Survey, including field visits, associated documentary research and preparing written reports. Work will also include helping to compile lists of the Commission's sites and monuments and the emergency recording of those threatened with destruction and archaeological input for the continuous revision of mapping information for Ordnance Survey.

Candidates who must be physically fit for active duties, must have a sound knowledge of British archaeology (history and landscape), with particular reference to the medieval and post-medieval periods, and the ability to produce concise and lucid written descriptions. They will normally be expected to hold a full current UK driving licence.

Salary: £5785-£8075. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Ref: G/16006.

Research Assistant

...to research and catalogue material for incorporation in the National Monuments Record of Scotland, including material from excavations, field surveys and aerial series. Work includes dealing with enquiries from the public, assisting with the introduction of automatic information and retrieval systems day-to-day supervision of archaeological archive and supporting staff and assessing archaeological records held by outside bodies.

A sound knowledge of British archaeology with particular reference to the pre-historic and Roman periods, is essential. Experience of archival administration would be an advantage.

Salary as Career Grade 5 £5735-£10215 or Career Grade 7 £5785-£8075. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Ref: G/161362.

FOR BOTH POSTS, candidates should normally have a degree preferably with 1st or upper 2nd class honours (where divided), in archaeology or history. Other candidates will only be considered if they have other qualifications, experience or knowledge of special value.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 15 July 1983) write to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HT or telephone Edinburgh (011) 225 5994. Please quote appropriate reference.

INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS



THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

Invites applications for the post of Head of the Division

DATA HANDLING AND SIGNAL
PROCESSING

to be based at its

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRE IN THE NETHERLANDS

The Agency's purpose is to provide for and to promote, for exclusively peaceful purposes, cooperation among European states in space research and technology, and their space applications, with a view to their being used for scientific purposes and for applications systems.

The Head of the Data Handling Division will manage a team composed of around 80 staff and will actively contribute to the definition, promotion, and implementation of the ESA technical policy in the data handling systems and cover data collection and distribution, data processing and storage, data encoding and decoding, localisation and synchronisation.

QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants should hold a university degree or equivalent, have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the related fields and have demonstrated managerial capabilities.

They should be able to represent effectively the interests of the Agency in dealing with contractors and other organisations.

An excellent knowledge of either English or French is required, together with a working knowledge of the other language.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

International working conditions, including expatriation and family allowances, social security and pension schemes. Relocation expenses are paid.

Please send detailed curriculum vitae to the Head of Personnel, ESTEC, Keplerlaan 1, Postbus 298, 2200 AG Noordwijk, The Netherlands.

APPOINTMENTS

ARABIST

(Male or Female)
Required as

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Position may involve extensive travelling and some involvement with domestic arrangements.

Please forward detailed C.V. to:
SAUDI-GULF ENTERPRISES (U.K.) Ltd.,
Heathcote House (3rd Floor),
20, Saville Row,
London, W1X 1AE.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Appointment of new Director

As the General Election was announced soon after the advertisements for this post first appeared, the closing date for applications has been postponed to July 3.

Applications in writing to The Chairman, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE, from whom further details can be obtained.

THE FRIENDS
OF THE
CLERGY
CORPORATION

Applications are invited for a vacancy as Secretary of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation, commenced 1st October, 1983 and to serve in that capacity on the retirement of the present Secretary in Feb. 1984.

Job description and application form from the Secretary: F.O.C.C. 27, Newbury Street, SW1P 2BB.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR DISABILITY & REHABILITATION
The Association is seeking a Research Officer to undertake research and to coordinate the development of its research and training units. Further details and application form from the Secretary: F.O.C.C. 27, Newbury Street, SW1P 2BB.

UNUSUAL - 20-25 degree to join work from the Secretary: F.O.C.C. 27, Newbury Street, SW1P 2BB.

Wide Business
Experience?

Use it to help others grow

Business people with substantial commercial experience are needed for a team of similarly qualified professionals, helping others to establish and develop small businesses. The problems range across the entire spectrum of commercial activity and provide the opportunities to contribute experience and expertise in a positive and rewarding way.

The work is more vocational rather than a prime source of income, occupying only 2 or 3 days a week. It should appeal most of all to those between 56 and 65 who are anxious to remain active. Modest fees (at present £25 a day) are paid together with travelling expenses.

Applicants with high level general management attainment and with management accounting or marketing experience are particularly required. Knowledge of the ways and woes of small businesses is important.

Vacancies will occur shortly in London, Kent, East Sussex, the East Midlands and West Midlands.

For further details apply in writing to:
J. Smallbundy, Department of Trade and Industry,
Small Firms Division, Room 224, Ashdown House,
123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB.

The closing date for applications (in writing) is 30th June 1983.



INFORMATION AND COUNSELLING
A service by the Department of Trade and Industry

Morgan
Grenfell
& CO. LIMITED.

Senior Economist

We are seeking an experienced economist to work in a senior position within Morgan Grenfell's economics department. The department, which is part of the Central Management Division, works with and provides specialist advice to all the major operating divisions of the Bank.

The successful candidate must have the ability to head a team of talented young economists, will preferably be in his/her early thirties, and is likely to have a First Class Honours Degree from a leading university. He/she will have a successful track record in either the public or the private sector, and possess both a keen appreciation of, and interest in, the relationship between the financial and real economies.

Remuneration will be based on experience and will include such benefits as a preferential mortgage scheme, non-contributory pension, BUPA, etc.

Please reply in writing to:

P.M. Lafevre, Head of Personnel, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited,
23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX

Public Appointments

CHIEF EXECUTIVE/CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

Re-advertisement

ETHNIC MINORITIES
ADVISER

Grade PO2 (1-5) - £11,859 - £13,115

Applications are invited for this new post in the Chief Executive/Clerk's Department from suitably qualified candidates. The successful applicant will be responsible for advising on all matters relating to the County Council's duties under Section 71 of the Race Relations Act, 1976, and other associated matters.

The principal qualification for the post is a sound knowledge and experience of work in the area of race relations and the promotion of equal opportunities, although previous experience of work in the public sector would also be of advantage.

Application forms and further particulars from the Chief Executive/Clerk, PO Box 78, County Hall, Preston (Ref 41/PAT). The last date for the receipt of completed applications is the 20th July 1983.

Those who have already submitted applications need not re-apply as their applications will be considered.

Lancashire
County Council
An Equal Opportunities employer

Leicestershire

MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES AND RECORDS SERVICE

KEEPER

OF LEICESTERSHIRE HISTORY (New post)

Grade S.B.2 (S.B. 204-£10,875: 1983 settlement pending)
This new senior post has been established to strengthen the County Council's activities in the local history field, and to develop support for the growing number of voluntary sector museums, and local history groups. The new Keeper will, however, be primarily responsible for the study and local history collection of the County Services, and will act as curator of the Leicestershire Museum and the Museum of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment, both in Leicester, and the Melton Carnegie Museum, Melton Mowrey.

Candidates must have good academic qualifications and considerable experience in both the curatorial and local history research and publication fields, and should have experience of work with voluntary organisations. The Museum Diploma is normally required for Keeper posts with the Service.

For full details and an application form please telephone Leicester (0533) 554100 extension 245 or write to the Director of Museums & Art Galleries, 56 New Walk, Leicester LE1 6YD. Closing date for completed application forms 15 July 1983.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES POLICY
Applications are welcome from suitably qualified and/or experienced people regardless of race, ethnic origin, religion, sex, marital status or disability.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Celestial Aids** General news, sport, traffic conditions and weather details, available even to those without teletext sets.
- 6.30 **Breakfast Time** Today's presenters are Nick Ross, Frank Bough and Debbie Rice. The items include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.45; Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Morning papers at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Pop Video at 7.55; Guess-the-celebrity spot at 8.05; Television preview at 8.35; Michael Barry's cookery spot at 8.10; and Mad Lizzie at 8.15. **Closedown** at 9.00.
- 10.32 **For Schools** Colleges: Alone on the Moon; 11.00 **Competition Results** (School); 11.50 **Closedown**.
- 1.00 **News After Noon** with Sandi Marshall, Richard Whitmore; 1.27 **Financial Report**. And news headlines; 1.30 **Mr Bann** the magic carpet (v).
- 1.45 **Wimbledon 83** Live action on the fourth day of the championships. Further coverage on BBC 1 tonight at 6.15. Live coverage on BBC2 begins at 2.25. Match of the Day is on BBC 2 tonight at 10.00.
- 4.30 **Play School** (see BBC 2, 10.15 for details). 4.45 **Heidi** part 12 of this 26-episode dramatization of the famous children's story, with English dialogue (v). 5.05 **John Craven's Newsround**; 5.10 **Blue Peter** International carriage driving expert Peter Munt shows Simon Groom some of the tricks of the trade. Plus an item on an Edinburgh lad who goes to school in Peking. He is Colin Chinnery, aged 12.
- 5.40 **News with Moira Stuart** 5.00
- 6.15 **Wimbledon 83** More live action on the fourth day of the championships (see also BBC 2 at 10.00 pm).
- Dr David Owen: Question Time (10.15pm)
- 7.10 **Best of the West: The Cave-In**. Comedy western series. The businessman in saloon keeper Timken (Leonard Frey) sees some rich pickings in prospect when an outlaws' hide-out cave collapses on Elvira and Daniel. With Charles Watkins and Meeno Paluca.
- 7.35 **The Top of the Pops** with Simon Bates and Peter Powell.
- 8.10 **Fame** Drama series about the staff and pupils at the New York High School for Performing Arts. Tonight, the aggressive approach of a blind voice teacher inspires the students but alienates the staff.
- 9.00 **News** with Michael Buerk.
- 9.25 **Jury** Episode 11 of this 13-part drama series about individual members of a jury hearing a rape trial. Tonight, Margaret Whitling stars as the lady from the stockbroker belt whose day's shopping in the West End of London turns into something nightmare.
- 10.15 **Question Time** Sir Robin Day's panel tonight consists of Geoffrey Hurndown, David Owen, Norman Tebbit and Clive Thornton (Abbey National Building Society).
- 11.15 **Tom Jones** Novel series opens. The Welsh singer has Julian Price as his guest; 11.40 **Weather**.

tv-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain** with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Items include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.45; Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Morning papers at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Pop Video at 7.55; Guess-the-celebrity spot at 8.05; Television preview at 8.35; Michael Barry's cookery spot at 8.10; and Mad Lizzie at 8.15. **Closedown** at 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

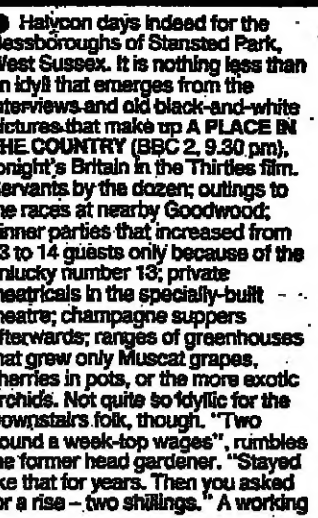
- 9.25 **Thames news headlines**.
- 9.30 **For Schools** Island community; 9.47 **Basic Maths**; 10.04 **Michael Foreman**; 10.21 **The new baby**; 10.38 **Modelwork** in experiments; 11.01 **Picture Box**; 11.18 **A visit to the castle at Brougham**; 11.36 **Making a living**.
- 12.00 **Gammon and Spicazz** for the very young (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 **Get Up and Get with Beryl Reel**; 12.30 **The Bullseye**.
- 1.00 **News from ITN**; 1.20 **Thames Area news**; 1.30 **Emmerdale Farm** The wedding over, there is a shock waiting for Amos and Henry at the Woolpack (v).
- 2.00 **A Place** A celebration of the 10th anniversary of the folklorist Paul Smith and the Irish folk group Clannad.
- 2.30 **Funny Men** Episode 5 of this drama series about a showbusiness family in the 1920s. Today, the Gibsons open at a London theatre. With Jimmy Jewel, Andrew Fell and Lynne Bellingham (v). 3.30 **Chit Chat** Comedy series co-starring Michael Dotrice and Richard Easton (v).
- 4.00 **Children's ITV** Gammon and Spicazz (v); 4.15 **Speedy and Daffy** cartoon; 4.20 **First Post** Sue Robble comments on young viewers' letters; 4.30 **Rowan's Report** Nick Rowan interviews the young playwright Susanal Klemman; 4.45 **Home Drama** series set in an Australian community welfare home.
- 5.15 **Young Doctors** Australian medical drama series.
- 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **Thames area news**; 6.30 **Help! Social services** in London boroughs.
- 6.40 **Knight Rider** An accountant, who has been "cooking the books" for his boss, is the only person who can provide an alibi for a girl on a murder charge. With David Hasselhoff.
- 7.40 **Once Upon a Dead Man** (1972) Made-for-television thriller (it was actually a certain rarer for the TV drama series McMillan, starring Rock Hudson) with Hudson as the police commissioner whose wife's amateur detective skills comes in handy. She is played by Susan Saint James. Tonight's story involves two murders and an art robbery. Co-starring Jack Albertson and Kurt Knepper. Director: Leonard B. Stern.
- 9.30 **TV Eye** Having settled for less from EEC funds than we do, Mrs Thatcher faces the prospect of subsidizing four European products we do not actually need - including broiler chickens.
- 10.00 **News from ITN** Followed by London news headlines.
- 10.30 **No Excuses** (Sth and final) episode of the drama series starring Charlotte Cornwell as the rock singer, who tonight, tries to restore her relationships with her family. There is an unexpected face in the small audience at the club concert which could put her back on the road again.
- 11.30 **Lou Grant** In order to win a bet with Lou (Edward Asner), Russell risks his job by backing a difficult assignment. With Robert Walden as Russell; 12.25 **Closed** with Sian Phillips.



Margaret Whitling as Ann in Jury (BBC 1, 9.25pm)

BBC 2

- 6.05 **Open University** (until 8.10) TV and Politics: Britain; 6.30 **Electronics** power amplifier; 6.55 **Special Learning** and the Hippocampus; 7.20 **Questioning Theories**; 7.45 **The Agoras of Athens**.
- 10.15 **Play School** The story of Thumbelina, told by Carol Leader and Stuart McGugan (also on BBC 1, at 4.20); **Closedown** at 10.40.
- 2.00 **You and Me** for the very young; 2.15 **For Schools**, Colleges: Music Time - water.
- 2.35 **Wimbledon 83** Live action in the fourth day of matches. You can see highlights on BBC 2 tonight at 10.00. The team of commentators consists of Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Virginia Wade, Bill Thriftall and Richard Evans.
- 7.55 **News** With sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
- 8.00 **The Quick Brown Fox** Australian-made movie (intended for school showing) starring Gary Day as the insurance agent turned novelist who hits on what he thinks is a perfect idea for a best-seller, getting into the best-selling league after one resounding flop. With Pat Bishop and George Nield.
- 8.30 **Food and Drink** Includes an item on the way in which the Second World War established eating habits which, with variations, still persist today. With Henry Kelly, Susan Grosmann and (as drink specialists) Jill Goodland.
- 9.00 **West Country Tales** The Little Bouncer. Gillian Miles has a dual role (as mother and her daughter) in this story of a faraway girl - a pendant - and the good luck it eventually brings to the wearer. Co-starring David Launer. Written by Elizabeth Holford; narrated by Desmond Hawkins.
- 9.30 **Britain in the Thirties: A Place in the Country** With labour still cheap, and the well-to-do having much time on their hands, that uniquely British tradition - running a place in the 1930s. One such place was Stansfeld Park in West Sussex; weekend parties, racing at nearby Goodwood, polo, and private theatres for dramatic entertainments. But while the rich got richer, the poor got poorer. (See Choice).
- 10.00 **Wimbledon 83** Highlights from today's play in the Lawn Tennis Championships. Introduced by Desmond Lynam. Gerald Williams reviews the day's play.
- 10.50 **Newsnight**.
- 11.40 **Open University** (until 1.00 am approximately). At 11.00 **Images** lens design. And, at 12.05 **Community and Order**. Picking in Liverpool: At 12.30 **Handicapped** in the streets. Community. The Outward Housing Scheme in Waltham Forest.



Sam Shepherd's play TRUE WEST (Radio 3, 7.30 pm) begins and ends with the yelping of coyotes. They sound animal enough the first time we hear them, blending with the chorus of crickets on the fringes of a Californian suburb. At play's end, they have taken on a

CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 **Car 54 Where Are You?** American-made comedy series about two funny policemen (Joe E Ross and Fred Gwynne). Tonight, there are a couple of problems in the way of their accepting an invitation to spend a day on an elegant cat cruiser. It is all to do with parking fines.
- 5.30 **Countdown** Words and numbers game, conducted by Richard Whitley. With Giles Brandstetter as the referee.
- 6.00 **The Thursday Alternative** How to 'sell' Labour leadership candidates, and the public's views on the police and crime.
- 6.30 **Anything We Can Do: Do-it-yourself** programme, with actors in real-life situations in and around the home. Tonight, how to create the minimum amount of fuss when moving a toilet. Also coping with doors that open in the wrong direction. With John Bessada, Helen Watson and John Bessada.
- 7.00 **Channel Four News**. Includes an interview with Ken Russell now directing an opera in Spoleto, Italy.
- 8.00 **Options** Dr Morton Schatzman, is both psychiatrist and author. He writes the book *The Secret of the Mind*, the story of a mentally disturbed woman, which was dramatized by BBC TV not long ago. Tonight, he talks about the importance of dreams, and how they can actually be of some use in dealing with psychological problems.
- 8.30 **Mardi Gras** Zachary Richard is an accordionist, of French-American origin. He and his fellow musicians evoke the colour and excitement of the great festival in Louisiana.
- 9.00 **Scots** More about the crazy tales and campfire stories. Corinne and Jessica confront their respective girlfriends. And the news of Jodie's attempted suicide starts to spread.
- 9.30 **Flora on the Run** The Bad Sister. Psychological drama, adapted from Emma Tennant's novel, and starring Dawn Archibald as a young woman plagued by her past. Disowned by her father (he is subsequently murdered), she is obsessed by her half-sister. In essence, this is a revenge story. Peter Wollen and Laura Muir, who wrote and directed the film, have made a rather much more of a job of it, and some of the acting leaves a lot to be desired. It was made entirely on video, to enhance the impact of the special effects which are very striking.
- 11.15 **What the Papers Say** with Michael Phillips.
- 11.30 **Kelly Montclair** Swinging London: The Skiable. American comedian turns the clock back in his efforts to find the city's soul as it was in the 1960s. Ends at 12.30.

CHOICE

week of seven days, some weeks. "There was rather a tendency" ventures the present Lord Bessborough "to accept their [the staff's] evidence rather than to like them very much and be great friends with them; and not always to know exactly what their duties were." He leaves it to Belloc to provide an epilogue about things that have changed down in West Sussex and things that have not.

Radio 3

- 7.30 **Sam Shepherd's play TRUE WEST** (Radio 3, 7.30 pm) begins and ends with the yelping of coyotes. They sound animal enough the first time we hear them, blending with the chorus of crickets on the fringes of a Californian suburb. At play's end, they have taken on a

more human timbre; four derisive howls. The intervening 90 minutes or so explain the process by which Man can become as much of a scavenger as a coyote. Mr Shepherd's play about two disparate brothers trying to cut themselves a slice of the rich cake being baked in nearby Hollywood, is a misbegotten attempt to write a screenplay for a western and three dimensional characterization (Jonathan Price as the good brother and Lee Montague as the bad one, see to that. It is the kind of play that, Pinter-like, keeps turning the screw of menace but, on-Pinter lack of motive. I suspect that, rather than concentrate on writing a play, Mr Shepherd played a game on us; a game, moreover, that makes up its own rules as it goes along.

Radio 4

- 5.00 **News Briefing**.
- 5.10 **Farming Today** direct from the 9002. 5.25 **Shipping**.
- 5.30 **Today**, including 6.45 **Prayer** for the Day, 6.55 **World News**, 7.05 **6.00**, 6.00 **World News**, 7.25 **6.25** **News Summary**, 7.45 **Yesterday for the Day**, 8.25 **World News**, 8.57 **Weather**.
- 9.00 **News**.
- 9.05 **Your Move or Mine** (new series). Latest ideas and new developments on the housing scene.
- 9.30 **The Living World**. Magazine edition.
- 10.00 **News**.
- 10.05 **Fast Man at Work**. Tom Vernon takes us inside someone else's working life.
- 10.30 **The Wool Queen** by Kathleen Gooding.
- 10.45 **Daily Service**.
- 11.00 **News**.
- 11.05 **Centre Court**. Max Robertson takes a personal look at the changing game of tennis.
- 11.20 **Enquire Within**.
- 12.00 **News**.
- 12.05 **You and Yours**.
- 12.27 **Degrees of Honour**. Last of four programmes celebrating 100 years of the Cambridge University Footlights Dramatic Club.
- 12.55 **Weather**; Travel.
- 1.00 **The World at One**; News.
- 1.40 **The Archers**. 1.55 **Shipping**.
- 2.02 **Woman's Hour**. Includes part 1 of *Close Quarters*, by Michael Gilbert. Read by Sion Probert.
- 3.00 **News**.

Reading Music, 11.05 in the News, 11.35 **Wavelength**, 1.55 **Letter**, 2.00 **Open**, 2.00 **For Schools**, 2.00 **Living Language**, 2.20 **Radio Geography**, 2.40 **Exploring Science**, 2.55 **8.00** (continued), 11.00 **Study on 4**: Under Pressure, 11.30 **12.10**. Open University, 11.30 **Poetry**. F. R. Leavis, 11.50 **Truancy**.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 5.00pm and 9.00pm). Major programmes: 7.00am, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 12.00 midday. (MFM/W). 5.00 **Ray Moore**. 7.30 **Tony Verity**, 10.00 **Jimmy Young**, 12.00 **Magic White** (see World). 12.30 **Stuart Harris**, 2.00 **Wimbledon 83**. Commentary and reports on the fourth day's play. 7.20 **John Dunn** (continued from 7.10). **Cricket Desk**, 7.30 **Among Your Souvenirs**, 8.30 **Country Club** with Wally Whetton, 9.30 **Star Sound Extra**, 9.57 **Sports Desk**, 10.00 **Know Your Place**. The saga of the coronator and the cleaner, starring Roy Dotrice. Patricia Hayes, 10.30 **Brian Matthew** presents **Round Midnight** (started from midnight, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00). **The Grange** Entertainment, 2.00-5.00 **88**. **Rennels** presents **You and the Night** and the Music.

Radio 1

News on the hour from 6.30am until 5.00pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midday. (MFM/W). 6.00 **Adrian John**, 7.00 **News**, 7.30 **Simon Bates**, 1.30 **Mike Smith**, 2.00 **12.30** **Newsbeat**, 2.00 **Steve Wright**, 4.30 **Peter Powell**, including 5.30 **News**, 7.00 **Talkback**, 8.00 **The David Jensen**, 10.00 **John Peel**, 12.00 **Claire VHF** Radio 1 and 2, 5.00 **David Hamilton**, 6.00 **John Dunn**, 7.30 **With Radio 2**, 10.00 **With Radio 1**, 12.00-5.00 **Radio 2**.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 **Newsweek** 6.30 **Nature Notebook** 6.40 **The Farming World** 7.00 **World News** 7.30 **Twenty-Four Hours** 7.50 **Country Style** 8.45 **World News** 9.00 **World News** 9.15 **Short Story** 9.30 **John Peel** 9.50 **World News** 10.00 **Review of the British Press** 10.15 **News** 10.30 **World News** 10.45 **News** 11.00 **World News** 11.15 **News** 11.30 **World News** 11.45 **News** 12.00 **World News** 12.15 **News** 12.30 **World News** 12.45 **World News** 1.00 **World News** 1.15 **World News** 1.30 **World News** 1.45 **World News** 1.55 **World News** 2.00 **World News** 2.15 **World News** 2.30 **World News** 2.45 **World News** 2.55 **World News** 3.00 **World News** 3.15 **World News** 3.30 **World News** 3.45 **World News** 3.55 **World News** 4.00 **World News** 4.15 **World News** 4.30 **World News** 4.45 **World News** 4.55 **World News** 5.00 **World News** 5.15 **World News** 5.30 **World News** 5.45 **World News** 5.55 **World News** 6.00 **World News** 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